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11 March 1983

China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

No. 400

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11 March 1983

CHINA REPORT
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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

CONVENING OF OAU SUMMIT DECIDED

OW190342 Beijing XINHUA in English 0248 GMT 19 Feb 83

[Text] Nairobi, 18 Feb (XINHUA)--The Contact Committee meeting of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) today made progress towards solving the deadlock blocking the convening of the 19th OAU Summit.

The Contact Committee of 12 heads of state or government, which opened here today, agreed unanimously to recommend to the OAU member states that the 19th session of the OAU Summit will be convened without pre-conditions at the OAU headquarters in Addis Ababa on a date in May or June.

This was announced in a statement to the press by Kenyan Foreign Minister Robert Ouko on behalf of OAU Chairman and President of Kenya Daniel Arap Moi after the Contact Committee meeting.

The OAU Contact Committee was set up last November in Tripoli after the 19th OAU Summit failed to take place for lack of a quorum. This was caused by serious differences over the issues of Western Sahara membership and the Chadian representation. The committee is composed of Angola, Congo, Ethiopia, Kenya, Lesotho, Libya, Mali, Mozambique, Nigeria, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia.

In his opening speech, Kenyan President Moi in his capacity as chairman appealed to all member states to join to find ways to maintain unity. He pointed out that the organization is facing a major crisis, because of some very serious constraints.

Moi hoped that the OAU will [be] able to adopt firm and concrete positions in regard to the problems created by the racist regime of South Africa. He condemned the South African regime for frustrating the efforts of the United Nations in searching for a rapid solution to the problems of Namibia, for its wanton attacks against frontline states and for its recent massacre in Lesotho, in vain efforts to stem the tide of liberation.

He stressed: "We cannot afford divisions within our own ranks, as the common saying goes: United we shall remain strong, divided we shall be destroyed." Therefore, "it is absolutely vital that we reactivate the OAU," he added.

He called on the OAU member states to make well-concerted and well-designed programmes of action to overcome the present difficulties facing the OAU with the spirit of compromise and fair-play.

Observers here pointed out that deadlocks seem to remain, all member states have by and large stuck to their former positions on the Western Sahara membership and the Chadian representation.

CSO: 4000/70

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

SHULTZ' 5 FEBRUARY NEWS CONFERENCE AIRED ON TELEVISION

[Editorial Report] Beijing Domestic Television Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 6 February begins its regular evening news with a female announcer reading the news headlines which include U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz' 5 February press conference in Beijing. The announcer is seen and heard saying: "Shultz said in his press conference that the United States is determined to abide by (Xin Shou) the commitments made in the three communiquees."

Immediately after a filmed report on the Chinese Government releasing 11 captured Vietnamese servicemen and 4 Vietnamese spies on 5 February, the Domestic Television Service at 1123 GMT carries as its 17th domestic news item a 1-minute filmed report on Shultz' press conference. The film report opens with a medium shot of many journalists in a room of Beijing's International Club attending Shultz' press conference on the afternoon of 5 February. The camera then pans to show Shultz standing on a platform in the room and, in a long shot, addressing the journalists. At this point, an announcer says in the voice-over: "U.S. Secretary of State Shultz yesterday afternoon held a press conference at the International Club in Beijing. Shultz said: I hope that the results of my current visit to China will contribute to the establishment of a stable and enduring relationship, mutual understanding and mutual trust (xinren) between the United States and China. (At this point, Shultz is seen speaking to the journalists in a close-up shot.) He said (at this point, the film gives a medium shot of several journalists standing in the room and taking notes): The United States is willing (yuan yi) and determined to abide by the commitments made in the Shanghai communique, the communique of normalization of diplomatic relations and the communique issued last August." While the announcer is heard saying the above portion, the film has several shots of many journalists standing or sitting in the room. The announcer continues in the voice-over: "He (Shultz) said: These communiquees spell out what we will do and what we will not do. We will take actions regarding them. Replying to a journalist's question about Kampuchea, (another close-up shot of Shultz speaking to journalists is shown at this point), Shultz said: The Chinese people insist on (jian chi) a complete withdrawal (wan quan che chu) of the Vietnamese from Kampuchea and on allowing Democratic Kampuchea to stand on its own feet (zi li). If that occurs, that would be a very good thing (da hao shi)." While the announcer is heard saying the above portion, an unidentified journalist is seen in a medium shot asking a question and Shultz is seen in a close-up shot addressing the press conference. The film then ends with a long shot of Shultz standing in the room and speaking to the journalists.

CSO: 4000/66

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

'BA YI' ON SHULTZ'. PRC TRIP, PAST U.S. AGGRESSION

[Editorial Report]. (Clandestine) BA YI Radio to China at 1325 GMT on 5 February carries a 4-minute item commenting on U.S. Secretary of State Shultz' recent visit to China and condemning Shultz for "trying to drag China into the U.S. strategic orbit so as to proceed from its global strategy and make use of China in opposing the Soviet Union and other countries."

On the Taiwan issue, it condemns the United States for its long-term plan to continue supplying Taiwan with weapons. It points out: "In our talks with U.S. Secretary of State Shultz, our side sought to discuss the most pressing issue in Sino-U.S. relations--the so-called U.S. long-term plan to strengthen Taiwan's defense. According to a report, this plan, which has been worked out by U.S. military experts, stipulates that, in the next 5 years, the United States will help Taiwan arm the Kuomintang armed forces with the most advanced and powerful antipersonnel weapons and equipment and will continue supplying Taiwan with modern weapons several years after that. Our side had lodged a serious protest against this U.S. plan. Our side believes: This act has further interfered in China's internal affairs. However Shultz ignored this protest. Resorting to sophistry, a shameful method often used by U.S. imperialists, Shultz claimed that what the United States has done on the issue of Taiwan is based on the 'Taiwan Relations Act.' He even read a passage from the act stressing that the United States will continue to provide Taiwan with defensive weapons to resist any attempt jeopardizing the security and freedom of the people in Taiwan. In other words, U.S. imperialists have openly extended the validity of an act passed by the U.S. Congress to cover the province of another nation. This is an out-and-out high-handed act. It can be seen from this point that U.S. imperialists have totally ignored the sovereignty of other nations and the national dignity of the peoples of other countries."

The item also condemns Shultz for "not being willing to make any concessions and solve trade problems between China and the United States on the basis of equality and mutual benefit."

The same cast carries a 5-minute item, reviewing U.S. "aggression" against China in the 1920's. It condemns the United States for providing warlords, such as Chao Kun and Wu Peifu, with economic and military aid in suppressing China's revolutionary forces at that time. It praises Sun Yat-sen for refusing to cooperate with the United States, adhering to the policy of allying

with Russia and the CPC and supporting peasants and workers; and denounces the United States for supporting Chiang Kai-shek against the Chinese people and slandering the CPC. The item points out: "By reviewing the history of U.S. aggression against China, we can realize even more profoundly that U.S. imperialism was, is, and will be the Chinese people's implacable foe. It is dangerous to entertain any illusions about U.S. imperialism or to form any alliance with the United States."

(Clandestine) BA YI Radio to China at 1325 GMT on 6 February carries a 5-minute item reviewing the "history of U.S. aggression against China" in the past 150 years and denouncing the United States for working hand and glove with Chiang Kai-shek in concluding many treaties and agreements against the interests of the Chinese people. The item points out: "In order to further understand the current situation, we cannot but review past history. Now, U.S. imperialists have continued to stubbornly support the Kuomintang authorities in Taiwan, truculently interfering in China's internal affairs and committing aggression against China's territory. U.S. imperialists hope to prop up the Kuomintang regime in Taiwan over a protracted period to mass political, economic and strategic interests for itself. It is for this purpose that they have provided the Kuomintang regime with a large quantity of modern, powerful antipersonnel weapons, as well as military technology and equipment. In view of the bitter lessons we have learned from history, we must remember that all these weapons are aimed at us. Once shots are fired, the revolutionary commanders and fighters and the masses of people in China will once again fall victims to U.S. rifles and guns as in the 1930's. The vicious U.S. imperialists have never done anything good for the Chinese people in the past. They will certainly not do anything good for the Chinese people in the future."

CSO: 4000/66

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

PRC INVITED AS GUEST TO GROUP OF 77 CONFERENCE

OWI52046 Beijing XINHUA in English 1830 GMT 15 Feb 83

[Text] Baghdad, 14 Feb (XINHUA)--Ministers of the Asian members of the Group of 77 expressed their concern over the effects of the economic crisis in the developed countries on the economic development of other countries.

At a 3-day ministerial meeting ending here today, the ministers pointed out that the economic crisis has spread to other countries and regions and had adverse effects on the economic development of the developing countries, especially the least developed countries. In the past decade, they said, the average rate of basic commodity exchanges has dropped by 35 percent and the debts contracted by the developing countries have reached \$600 billion in total.

The ministers called for the implementation of a common program for basic commodities, the ratification of the special fund agreement and the improvement of the compensatory investment system. In addition, they urged an increase in the marketing of raw materials from the developing countries and reconfirmation of the principles governing the world trade.

They demanded that the developing countries be represented in the negotiations on the establishment of a trade preferential treatment system.

The ministers pointed out that the consolidation of peace and economic development are two inseparable aims. To bring about a stable development of the world economy and to maintain the international order, they said, it is necessary to end arms race and take urgent measures to achieve disarmament.

The meeting decided to invite China to attend as a guest the ministerial conference of the Group of 77 to be held in Buenos Aires next June and invite Turkey to participate in the discussions on the 13th provisional item on the agenda of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

Thirty-two Asian countries were represented at the ministerial meeting here.

CSO: 4000/66

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

PENTAGON SPOKESMEN ON USSR SHIPS OFF U.S. COAST

OW160756 Beijing XINHUA in English 0704 GMT 16 Feb 83

[Text] Washington, 15 Feb (XINHUA)--Two Soviet warships, a guided-missile cruiser and a frigate, sailed within 50 miles (80 km) of the U.S. coast in the Gulf of Mexico last month, the U.S. Defense Department said today. Pentagon spokesmen said the 7,600-ton cruiser Admiral Isakov and the 3,800-ton frigate Rezvy had come closer to the U.S. coast than was normal for Soviet vessels in the area, but there had been no cause for alarm.

They said the two ships were part of a flotilla of four Soviet vessels that joined in a 2-month exercise with the Cuban Navy in the Caribbean, which ended 2 February. The flotilla is believed to be heading back to the Soviet Union.

Senior U.S. Navy officers expressed concern over the recently acquired ability of the Soviet Navy to project and sustain ships far from Soviet waters. Those officers also expressed concern over possible Soviet blocking of Caribbean sea lanes through which oil and raw materials are shipped into the United States and troops, arms and supplies would move from Gulf ports to Europe in the event of war there.

Since 1969, the officers said, the Soviet Union has sent ships to Cuba and the Caribbean 22 times, usually twice a year for exercises. On this visit, an oiler for the first time fueled a Soviet intelligence trawler, which was sailing off the coast of Florida and presumably monitoring American missile tests.

On its part, the United States has reportedly sent warships within similar ranges of the Soviet Union in the Baltic Sea, the Arctic Ocean and the Sea of Japan.

CSO: 4000/66

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

PFLP'S HABASH OPPOSES MIDEAST PEACE PROPOSALS

OW181237 Beijing XINHUA in English 1141 GMT 18 Feb 83

[Text] Algiers, 17 Feb (XINHUA)--George Habash, general secretary of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine [PFLP], has reiterated opposition to all Middle-East peace proposals.

Addressing the 16th session of the Palestine National Council here today, Habash stressed the strengthening of the armed struggle to maintain the unity of Palestine.

He pointed out that the current balance of power is unfavorable to Palestine. A change of such balance could be achieved through armed struggle in areas including Israeli-occupied Lebanese territory where the Palestine Liberation Organization could be engaged in a "war of attrition," he added.

Habash said: "It is our duty and our right to fight from the borders of Jordan, Syria and Egypt." He denounced U.S. President Reagan's peace proposals as a "political bomb" which could shatter the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Referring to the relations between Palestine and Jordan, Habash said that the discussion on the Jordan-Palestine Confederation means "to put the cart before the horse. He opposed normalization of relations with Egypt and stood for a more powerful alliance with Syria.

As regards the Fes proposals adopted by the Arab Summit Conference last September, Habash said: "The Fes proposals are one thing, but the stand of the Popular Front to it is well known." The Popular Front is a hardline Palestinian faction. Some observers were held that Habash's speech was a "sharp criticism" of the moderate Palestinian faction headed by Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

CSO: 4000/70

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

UN SECURITY COUNCIL ON ISRAELI SETTLEMENTS POLICY

OW170854 Beijing XINHUA in English 0806 GMT 17 Feb 83

[Text] United Nations, 16 Feb (XINHUA)--Israel's policy of establishing settlements in the occupied Arab and Palestinian territories came under strong attack at the Security Council today.

Some speakers urged the Security Council to impose a comprehensive sanction against Israel.

Representative of Kuwait Muhammad A. Abu al-Hasan pointed out that the Israeli illegal policies and practices in the West Bank and Gaza could be well considered a time-bomb threatening a general explosion in the Middle East region.

Abdul-Karim Mohammed al-Amri, representative of the United Arab Emirates, said that Israel sabotaged all peace efforts and sought to subjugate the Palestinian and other Arab peoples.

The international community must take a strong stand to stop Israeli violations and to protect the innocent inhabitants in the occupied territories, he stressed.

The representative of the Netherlands, Hugo Scheliema, pointed out that the establishment of Israeli settlements in the occupied territories would only increase the strong and justified resentment of the inhabitants in the occupied territories. There could be no real peace or stability in the region unless the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination was recognized, he said.

The representatives of France, Britain and Greece also energetically condemned such Israeli policy.

A message from the head of the Palestinian National Council read out by the Palestine Liberation Organization representative Zuhdi at-Tarzi expresses the concern for the protection of Palestinian civilians in the occupied territories.

The Security Council resumed its discussion of the situation in the occupied territories this afternoon.

CSO: 4000/70

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

SECURITY COUNCIL HEARS LIBYA'S CHARGE AGAINST U.S.

OW230850 Beijing XINHUA in English 0815 GMT 23 Feb 83

[Text] United Nations, 22 Feb (XINHUA)--The Security Council met today to consider Libya's complaint against the United States.

Libya filed the complaint after a recent show of force by the United States in the area close to Libya.

Speaking to the Council, 'Ali 'Abd at-Turayki, the permanent representative of Libya to the United Nations, made a bitter charge against the United States for dispatching AWACS planes and the aircraft carrier Nimitz with other naval vessels into the region.

Mr At-Turayki said the action of AWACS was the latest provocation against Libya by the United States. The United States had dispatched AWACS to a neighboring country of Libya for the purpose of conducting espionage and obstructing civil communications, he added.

The purpose of the U.S. provocations, as reported in the NEW YORK TIMES, was to lure the Libyan air force into striking and then to destroy as much of it as possible, he said.

Jeane Kirkpatrick of the United States flatly rejected Libya's charges, saying that "the United States dispatched no offensive aircraft into the region, violated no Libyan airspace."

She defended the recent U.S. action by accusing Libya of posing a threat against the Sudan and making incursions into the affairs of its neighbors.

Commenting on the situation in the region, Saviour Borg of Malta stressed that the collective effort by the states of the region was the best guarantee for turning it into a zone of peace.

It was the region's states themselves which bore the main responsibility for safeguarding the peace and security of their region, he said.

He warned that the Mediterranean had become an arena of confrontation between two massively armed navies, which had imported into the region that dangerous polarization which existed at the global level.

Clovis Maksoud, observer of the League of Arab States, said that there must be necessary guarantees for the independence of states and for preventing such states from falling into the pitfalls of military alliances.

All Third World countries had to realize that their destinies were inter-related, he added. They had to rise together as a united force and realize that their common interests were more important than any points of dissension.

'Abd ar-Rahman 'Abdallah of the Sudan complained that last week [he] had seen the presence of Libyan forces on the Sudan's northwest frontier in the form of MIG fighters and long-range bombers. The Sudan had proofs that Libya planned to overthrow the legitimate government of his country and impose Libyan hegemony on the Sudan.

He asserted that the measures taken by the U.S. administration were "necessary" to foil the threat posed by the massive Libyan concentrations directed against his country.

Ahmad Tawfiq Khalil of Egypt said that all Egypt wanted was for Libya to live up to its statement that it wanted peace and stability in the region.

He reaffirmed that Egypt was "fully committed to defend fraternal Sudan in response to its request and to the extent decided upon."

Syria, Democratic Yemen, Iran and Nicaragua joined Libya in denouncing the United States for its military provocations against Libya.

CSO: 4000/70

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

'RENMIN RIBAO' CHRONICLES RECENT LIBYAN MOVES

HK221110 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 22 Feb 83 p 6

[Report: "Libyan-U.S. Relations Are Tense, Storms Are Gathering Over North Africa"]

[Text] Since the middle of February, Libyan-U.S. relations have been becoming tense.

On 17 February, U.S. President Reagan announced: "The United States has sent four AWACS planes to Egypt. In addition, the USS Nimitz, an aircraft carrier, has been sent to the central Mediterranean Sea of Maneuver." According to what Reagan said at the press conference, these movements were for the purpose of conducting regular training exercises with Egyptian troops. However, according to officials of the U.S. Defense Department, the movements of U.S. troops were a response to Libya's massing of forces at the Sudan border. Libya also made a strong response to the U.S. action. On 17 February, Al-Qadhdhafi said that Libya "will not permit the United States and other countries to enter the Gulf of Sidra" and that "the Libyan people are ready to fight to defend their land, their water and their skies." On 18 February, the official Libyan news agency reported that Libya had made decisions on "the plans for a general mobilization for revolution" whose purpose was to "stop the death train of Jewish Zionism" and to combat "the colonialists and imperialists who follow the United States--the arch-villian of terrorism."

On the evening of 19 February, U.S. officials revealed that in the next few days the United States planned to return the four AWACS to where they had been and the aircraft carrier, the USS Nimitz would move back to near Lebanon. They thought these two U.S. movements would ease the tense situation in North Africa which has lasted for a few days.

According to reports, when the tense situation first appeared, Egypt, Sudan and Chad charged that Libya's massing of forces "constitutes a threat to them." On 18 February, the Sudanese press agency said that "Libya has concentrated long-distance bombers, armored units and infantry units at two points along the Libyan-Sudanese border." The official Sudan broadcasting service added that Sudanese security personnel had arrested some members of the so-called "Revolutionary Committee Organization." All such people have

been trained in accordance with the theory of the Green Book. On 19 February, NBC said that "recently, President Numayri of Sudan has once again smashed a coup plot hatched by Libya."

On 15 February, the foreign minister of Habre's government in Chad said that "Chad can rely on a national army of 22,000 people to check Libya's expansionist ambitions." In addition, he said that in northern Chad there were 12,000 Belgians and Africans who had joined "Libya's foreign legions."

On 17 February, General Hafez, the Egyptian chief of staff, said that "Egypt's Armed Forces are ready to repel any aggression."

On 18 February, in the light of the above charges launched by Sudan, Chad and Egypt, Al-Qadhdhafi, the Libyan leader, delivered a speech on television which expressed that "Libya does not mean to start a war against its neighboring countries." In addition, he denied that he was encouraging government opponents in Sudan or Chad.

In recent years, Libyan-U.S. relations have been tense. In August 1981, when maneuvering in the Gulf of Sidra, the U.S. Navy fought with Libyan fighter planes; two Libyan airplanes were shot down. Libya has had conflicts with its neighboring countries such as Egypt, Sudan and Chad. In recent years, the Reagan administration has attempted to strengthen U.S. influence in this area. Thus, it is extremely sensitive to Libya's activities. The United States has conducted numerous diplomatic activities which center on the recent military movements. General Walters, the special envoy sent by Reagan, has arrived in Sudan to hold talks with Numayri. At the same time, Habre, the Chadian leader, visited Sudan. Recently, Reagan wrote a letter to Habre to express "his support." On 17 February, the U.S. Embassy in Egypt explained that the arrival of U.S. AWACS planes in Egypt was "for joint U.S.-Egyptian Air Force training exercises." Meanwhile, the Egyptian Ministry of Foreign Affairs denied that they "are conducting joint Egyptian-U.S. military maneuvers." According to commentaries from foreign news agencies, it seems that "both sides want to prevent panic from developing."

CSO: 4005/476

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

LIBYA REQUESTS EMERGENCY UNSC MEETING ON MIDEAST

OW200258 Beijing XINHUA in English 0241 GMT 20 Feb 83

[Text] United Nations, 19 Feb (XINHUA)--Libya today requested the Security Council to hold an emergency meeting to discuss the tense situation in the Middle East.

The request was contained in a letter addressed to the president of the Council today.

In a similar letter addressed to the Council's president yesterday, Libyan permanent representative to the United Nations 'Ali 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki said that the dispatch of airborne warning and control (AWAC) aircraft, the aircraft-carrier Nimitz and some naval vessels by the United States to the area close to Libya constitutes "an obvious provocation and a flagrant violation of international principles of conduct and laws."

These acts and hostile statements by U.S. officials "confirm the aggressive intentions of the United States administration against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyyah," he asserted.

He flatly rejected the American charge that his country was threatening its neighbors. He said, "The Jamahiriyyah did not have and does not have any intention of interfering in the internal affairs of any neighboring or non-neighboring country." These words were apparently in reference to a Wednesday statement made by U.S. President Ronald Reagan that "We are well aware of Libyan attempts to destabilize its neighbors and other countries in that part of the world."

Reagan maintained at a White House news conference on 16 February that the U.S. AWACS deployment was "not an unusual happening" but was part of long-standing arrangements for joint exercises with Egypt.

According to UN sources, the Security Council will take up the Libyan complaint.

CSO: 4000/70

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

EGYPT WILL NOT GO TO WAR AGAINST LIBYA

OW220408 Beijing XINHUA in English 0211 GMT 22 Feb 83

[Text] Cairo, 21 Feb (XINHUA)--Egypt declared today that it will not enter into "any military operations against any Arab country under any circumstances."

Ossama el-Bazz, director of the Presidential Office for Political Affairs, told reporters that Egypt has no intention to enter into such an operation at present or in the future. Egypt will not go to war against Libya, he said.

Bazz pointed out that Egypt is committed to the Sudan with a defence treaty. Egypt will stand on the side of the Sudan against any threat or aggression but it will never request the aid of a third party in this, he added.

He said: "We have not asked any country to send forces, planes or warships. This is not our policy. We are not part of the strategy of any other country."

Asked about the reported Libyan threats against the Sudan, he said that "things have grown calm" and hoped that Libya would not get involved in such affairs.

A few days ago, the United States sent aircraft, the aircraft-carrier Nimitz and some naval vessels to the area close to Libya on the charge that Libya was threatening its neighbours.

CSO: 4000/70

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

MUBARAK DENIES FOREIGN MILITARY IN EGYPT

OW222028 Beijing XINHUA in English 1858 GMT 22 Feb 83

[Text] Beijing, 22 Feb (XINHUA)--Egyptian President Husni Mubarak has denied any foreign military presence in his country.

In an interview with the Kuwaiti newspaper AL-WATAN, published Sunday, Mubarak said the special relations between Cairo and Washington do not mean that the United States has military bases in Egypt.

He said Egypt might provide the United States with military facilities only if any Arab or Islamic country is endangered and asks for help. But he affirmed that not a single foreign troop is now in Egypt.

According to the Middle East News Agency (MENA), well-informed Egyptian sources yesterday denied the report that Egypt has asked the United States to carry out military operations in the Mediterranean or any other area.

Sources said Egypt is not part of the strategy of any foreign state and has nothing to do with the military moves of the United States of any other country.

CSO: 4000/70

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

OPEC SETS MEETING ON OIL PRICES

OW242124 Beijing XINHUA in English 1646 GMT 24 Feb 83

[Text] Kuwait, 23 Feb (XINHUA)--The 13-member Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries will hold an emergency meeting next week to discuss the problems of oil prices and avoid a much speculated "price war."

In the last two days, an emergency meeting was held in Riyadh of oil ministers from Kuwait, Qatar, the United Arab Emirates (UAE) and Saudi Arabia to discuss the oil price issue. Iraq attended the consultations yesterday.

The United Arab Emirates, oil minister Dr. Al-'Utaybah indicated yesterday that OPEC oil ministers are meeting next week in Geneva or Vienna to discuss oil production cuts. He said the Gulf oil producers will resort to more drastic price cuts than the benchmark breakers if the 13 members cannot reach agreement on how to reduce oil prices.

Saudi Oil Minister Zaki Yamani said yesterday: "We have ample weight and power to make others think twice before waging a price war against us."

According to Yamani, price reduction is "inevitable," and "we have contacted Indonesian Oil Minister Subroto, he agreed with us." Yamani also conferred with Libyan Oil Minister Kamil Hasan al-Maqhur this afternoon, who brought with him opinions from Iran and Algeria.

Reports say oil ministers of Libya, Algeria and Iran held a closed-door meeting in Geneva on 21 February.

Contacts were also made with non-OPEC oil producers such as Britain, Norway and Mexico. Senior OPEC officials today revealed that Mexico, who will be most badly hurt by a price drop, agreed to cooperate with the Gulf oil producing countries in production sharing and price reduction.

Iraqi Oil Minister Qasim Ahmad Taqi said today that a majority of OPEC members have so far agreed to attend next week's OPEC meeting, which would possibly be on Wednesday or Thursday. He listed them as Iraq, the Gulf states, Nigeria, Indonesia and Algeria, but added that he believed all the 13 members would eventually decide to attend.

CSO: 4000/70

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

WU XUEQIAN ON ZHAO ZIYANG'S AFRICAN TOUR

OW101306 Beijing XINHUA in English 1251 GMT 10 Feb 83

[Text] Beijing, 10 Feb (XINHUA)--Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang's recent visit to 11 African countries was a tremendous success which showed that China's friendship with these countries is genuine and that their relations are based on mutual trust, Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian said today.

Speaking at the first press conference he gave since he became foreign minister, Wu said the visit promoted understanding and friendship, cemented unity and cooperation and enabled China to learn from the African peoples.

The foreign minister mentioned the four-point principle for economic and technical cooperation advanced by the Chinese premier on his visit--equality and mutual benefit, stress on actual results, use of varied forms and common development.

Wu said that China will also keep to this principle in expanding "South-South cooperation" and that it will open up new channels for Sino-African cooperation.

The Chinese Government will always follow the policy of promoting Sino-African friendship and make new efforts to expand relations of friendship and cooperation with African countries and to strengthen China's friendship and cooperation with other Third World countries, the Chinese foreign minister said.

CSO: 4000/66

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

LIBERIA CLOSES BORDER WITH SIERRA LEONE

OW230830 Beijing XINHUA in English 0747 GMT 23 Feb 83

[Text] Monrovia, 22 Feb (XINHUA)--The Liberian Government announced an immediate closure of its border with Sierra Leone this morning following what it called "malicious remarks" about the Liberian head of state made by a Sierra Leone newspaper.

On 19 February, the newspaper THE PROGRESS reported that Liberian head of state Samuel K. Doe had personally killed his wife after a startling revelation that she was an accomplice in an abortive coup attempt to poison Doe and overthrow the military government in Liberia. The Liberian Ministry of Information has rebutted that story as "misleading and untrue."

The border closure was decided at a midnight joint meeting of the Ruling People's Redemption Council and the cabinet at the Executive Mansion last night.

In an Executive Mansion release this morning, Doe declared that 2,000 Liberian troops have been deployed along the border to ensure carrying out this decision. Meanwhile, the Liberian ambassador to Sierra Leone was recalled for immediate consultation.

The release said the border with Sierra Leone by land, sea and air will remain closed until the Government of Sierra Leone makes clear its position in a satisfactory manner to the Liberian Government or identifies the source of that story.

In his telegram to Doe today, President Siaka Stevens of Sierra Leone said that he was equally astonished at the grave nature of the publication and urged him to reconsider resuming normal relations between the two countries.

Doe today turned down the call of President Stevens and said that the Liberian Government was not satisfied with the reaction of the Sierra Leonean president.

CSO: 4000/70

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

FRONTLINE STATES DEMAND RSA LEAVE NAMIBIA

OW210726 Beijing XINHUA in English 0702 GMT 21 Feb 83

[Text] Harare, 20 Feb (XINHUA)--Leaders of six African countries today called for the immediate withdrawal of South African troops from Angola and for world isolation of South Africa to force it to abandon the evil system of apartheid.

The call was contained in a communique issued at the end of a one-day meeting of leaders from Tanzania, Angola, Mozambique, Zambia, Botswana, Zimbabwe as well as the South West African People's Organization and the African National Congress.

The communique condemned racist South Africa for relentlessly pursuing its policy of aggression and destabilization towards frontline states. It condemned South African aggression against Angola and demanded "an immediate and unconditional withdrawal of South African troops from southern Angola."

"The leaders thus expressed their deepest indignation over current efforts to blackmail people of Namibia and blatantly interfere in the affairs of a sovereign and independent state, Angola," the communique said.

The leaders discussed the present impasse in negotiations for independence of Namibia and reaffirmed "their complete and unequivocal support for the liberation struggle being waged by the gallant Namibian people under the leadership of the South West African People's Organization."

On South Africa, the leaders reiterated "their utmost condemnation of heinous system of apartheid, and pledged their fullest support to the people of South Africa in their gallant struggle against apartheid and for the creation of a non-racial and democratic state."

The leaders resolved to further strengthen their unity to repulse continued South African aggression aimed at regaining its economic domination over the entire region by frustrating objectives of the Southern African Development Coordinating Conference, the communique stressed.

CSO: 4000/70

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

SWAPO'S NUJOMA SAYS STRUGGLE AT CRUCIAL STAGE

OW201034 Beijing XINHUA in English 0707 GMT 20 Feb 83

[Text] Harare, 19 Feb (XINHUA)--Sam Nujoma, president of the South West Africa People's Organization, told a press conference here today that the Namibian independence struggle has reached a crucial stage.

Nujoma has come from Nairobi to attend a one-day summit meeting of the front-line countries to be held here tomorrow.

He denounced the Western contact group, especially the United States, for their support to South Africa. It is mainly because they have economic connections with the racist regime and they are continuing to sweat benefit out of the masses in Namibia, he said.

Nujoma revealed that the Western contact group has continued to supply sophisticated weapons to South Africa.

He said: "We are fighting a people's war and we will eventually win the war, because it is not weapons that can win the war, but the people behind them."

His organization, he added, will follow the example set by the Zimbabwe African National Union (patriotic front) during the liberation war.

CSO: 4000/70

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

GUANGXI SUPPORTS 17 PROJECTS IN AFRICA

HK250524 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0744 GMT 24 Feb 83

[Report: "Guangxi Undertakes to Support 17 Projects in African Countries"--ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE headline]

[Text] Nanning, 24 Feb (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)--The Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region in recent years has undertaken to support the construction of 17 projects in African countries, totaling 117 million yuan.

These 17 projects are scattered over the Gambia, Somalia, Burundi, Rwanda, Gabon and Guinea. Work on the Karantaba and Kudang Health Centers in the Gambia, the hydroelectric power station and the transmission and transformer line project in Burundi and the Lubendi rice cooperation project in Rwanda has been completed. These projects have been handed over as scheduled and put into operation. On behalf of the president, the minister of health of the Gambian Government extolled the two excellent health centers the Chinese experts built for them and praised them as "valuable and eternal presents." The Burundi president attended the ribbon-cutting ceremony for the handing over of the hydroelectric power station built with Chinese assistance. In Rwanda where rice has never been planted before, the Chinese rice experts and agricultural workers sent by Guangxi in recent years have helped the people to open up 300 hectares of ricefield and passed on to them a complete set of rice production techniques, from the raising of rice seedlings to the harvesting of rice. When a ceremony was held to celebrate the successful completion of this rice production project, the president of Rwanda attended the ceremony and held that this is one of the best construction projects in Rwanda.

Eight of the projects are still under construction and preparations are being carried out on the other four.

CSO: 4005/478

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

WU XUEQIAN ON INDIAN BOUNDARY, DISARMAMENT

OW101300 Beijing XINHUA in English 1245 GMT 10 Feb 83

[Text] Beijing, 10 Feb (XINHUA)--Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian said today that China and India can settle the boundary question in a fair and reasonable way through patient and friendly consultations provided the two sides take a positive attitude to solving the problem.

He said he is optimistic about its settlement although no progress was made in the first three rounds of talks on the boundary question, a problem left over from history.

Speaking at a press conference here this afternoon, Wu Xueqian said the Chinese Government attaches great importance to the development of the friendly relations between the two countries and peoples. For this is in the interest of the two peoples and conducive to peace and stability in Asia as well as the world.

He reiterated the fundamental principle of China's foreign policy as maintaining independence. The main point is that China will never attach itself to any big powers or groups of power, nor will it yield to pressure from any big powers.

Based on its analysis of the present world situation, he said, China has made it the starting point of its foreign policy to fight against hegemonism, safeguard world peace and strengthen unity and cooperation with the Third World. China will oppose whichever superpower pushes a hegemonic policy anywhere in the world.

On disarmament, Wu Xueqian said China takes a clear-cut stand on this question. "We stand for disarmament, real disarmament, not false or verbal disarmament," he said.

CSO: 4000/66

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

KAMPUCHEA CLAIMS RIGHT TO ATTEND NONALIGNED SUMMIT

OW080300 Beijing XINHUA in English 0245 GMT 8 Feb 83

[Text] Beijing, 8 Feb (XINHUA)--Democratic Kampuchea is one of the founding countries of the Nonaligned Movement and therefore has the full right to participate in the summit conference to be held in New Delhi, said Radio Democratic Kampuchea in a commentary today.

The commentary says, "Democratic Kampuchea was one of the founding countries of the Nonaligned Movement. Since its founding, Democratic Kampuchea has always strictly and loyally followed the sacred principles of the Nonaligned Movement, and taken part in the activities of the movement within its capacity."

It says that in September 1979, when Democratic Kampuchea and its people were subjected to aggression by Vietnam and were in an extremely difficult time, Cuba, by taking advantage of being the chairman of the sixth nonaligned summit, deprived Democratic Kampuchea of its right and banned its delegation to that summit. This brutal act of Cuba has trampled on the principles of the Nonaligned Movement, particularly the principle of opposing aggression and expansion and opposing the use of force by one country against another country. Democratic Kampuchea is still a member country of the movement and has the full right to participate in the coming seventh summit.

It says that as chairman of the seventh summit, India should not continue the violation of the principles of the Nonaligned Movement and has the obligation to invite Democratic Kampuchea to the conference.

CSO: 4000/66

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

ASIAN PAPERS SCORE SRV ATTACK ON KAMPUCHEAN CAMP

OW041349 Beijing XINHUA in English 1204 GMT 4 Feb 83

[Text] Hong Kong, 4 Feb (XINHUA)--Vietnam's recent attack on the Nong Chan refugee camp of Kampuchea clearly indicated that it has no intention to pull back its forces there, Singaporean newspaper SIN CHEW JIT POH pointed out yesterday.

The paper quoted the Foreign Ministry spokesman as saying that Vietnam's declaration of partial troops withdrawal is nothing but a trick aimed at making people believe its pretended flexibility.

The Malaysian paper SING PIN JIH PAO said in an editorial yesterday that Vietnam's attack on the Kampuchean refugee camp displayed its readiness to eliminate guerrilla warfare behind the smoke of partial troop withdrawal. It wants to destroy its military strength with one blow when the tripartite coalition government is still in the bud, the paper noted.

The editorial continued that the attack on the Nong Chan refugee camp might be first signs of Vietnam's large scale military operations against the guerrilla forces in Kampuchea. The anti-Vietnamese forces there will face "the most severe test," the editorial said.

Malaysia's paper NEW STRAITS TIMES also remarked that Vietnamese troops' intrusion into the refugee camp had proved that Vietnam cares nothing about the Kampuchean people's security and welfare.

CSO: 4000/66

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

BEIJING RADIO REPORTS SIHANOUK'S 5 FEBRUARY PRESS CONFERENCE

OW060809 Beijing in English to North America 0000 GMT 6 Feb 83

[Report on press conference by Prince Norodom Sihanouk in Beijing on morning of 5 February]

[Text] Prince Norodom Sihanouk seemed very much satisfied with his meetings with the Chinese leaders, Deng Xiaoping and Zhao Ziyang, in the past few days. He said they reaffirmed China's support for his efforts to liberate his country and he expressed appreciation for his recent trip to the liberated area of Kampuchea.

Referring to his meeting with George Shultz on Friday, he said Shultz wished him success in his mission to bring about independence and peace to his country. He also wished that he could go back to Phnom Penh someday so that he could help rebuild the country. Sihanouk said Shultz made it clear that the United States is sympathetic for a free Kampuchea under his leadership. However, Sihanouk said, the United States did not have an idea yet on actively involving in breaking the deadlock on the Kampuchean problem. [Sentence as heard] He said during his talk with Shultz he did not ask for military aid because he was aware of the fact that the United States was not ready to give such aid. But, he said, he indicated the need of Democratic Kampuchea to get more weapons and ammunition.

Asked about Democratic Kampuchea's participation in the coming nonaligned summit, Sihanouk said; As a cofounder of the Nonaligned Movement, Democratic Kampuchea has every right to attend the meeting. But, he said, now the chances were not so big. He criticized the Soviet Union, Vietnam, Cuba and India for obstructing his participation.

[Begin Sihanouk recording] There will be no consensus among the heads of state and heads of government attending the next summit conference in New Delhi. There will be no consensus. But, I have been asking the nonaligned countries, the nonaligned members of ASEAN, I have been asking other friendly countries to protect our right, what some pro-Vietnamese countries, nonaligned countries, call the necessity to have a consensus before inviting Sihanouk to the next summit conference. [End recording]

Talking about the situation in Kampuchea, he said Democratic Kampuchea would fight the Vietnamese on the battlefield to compel them to come to the conference table and accept a political settlement. He said the second cabinet meeting of the coalition government he attended inside Kampuchea was more successful than the first one, showing better harmony and friendship within the coalition government.

[Begin Sihanouk recording] I have nothing to hide. The fact is that I have no problem, no problems with my partners. I am their president, so as their president I am not the man of the factions, but the man of the coalition. I am the president of the Khmer Rouge; I am the president of the Son Sannians; and I can assure you that when I went recently to Cambodia [as heard], I met with all of them, except with Mr Son Sann who was... [interrupted] [End recording]

He said he plans on going back to Kampuchea again before the rainy season to receive the credentials of the ambassadors of Mauritania and Bangladesh. He said he does not like to do that outside his country.

CSO: 4000/66

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

YANG DEZHI VISITS BANGKOK

Yang Dezhi Gives Banquet

OW050811 Beijing XINHUA in English 0749 GMT 5 Feb 83

[Text] Bangkok, 4 Feb (XINHUA)--Visiting Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army Yang Dezhi and Supreme Commander of the Thai Armed Forces General Saiyut Koetphon today expressed satisfaction with the development of the relations between China and Thailand.

At a return dinner given by Yang Dezhi this evening, the two military leaders expressed the conviction that the existing kith and kin relationship between the two peoples and armies will serve as a solid foundation for the further development of such relationship.

Yang Dezhi said he had exchanged views on issues of common interest with the Thai military leaders, and they had reached identity of views on the Southeast Asian situation. He had also met and had a cordial conversation with Thai Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon. All these, Yang Dezhi pointed out, have showed the friendliness toward and trust of the Chinese Government, people and army by the Thai Government, people and armed forces.

General Saiyu said in his talks with Yang Dezhi that they had attained satisfactory mutual understanding on some important international issues. He said the traditional friendship and the existing friendly relations of the two countries will certainly provide a solid foundation for the further development of the military ties and the people's contacts between the two countries.

Yang Dezhi Departs Bangkok

OW051159 Beijing XINHUA in English 1144 GMT 5 Feb 83

[Text] Bangkok, 5 Feb (XINHUA)--The Chinese People's Liberation Army chief of general staff, Yang Dezhi, declared here today that the Chinese people and army will resolutely support the Thai people in their struggle against aggression if Vietnam mounts armed attacks on Thailand.

Speaking to reporters at the Bangkok Airport before his departure, Yang Dezhi condemned Vietnam for practicing regional hegemonism, describing its invasion of Kampuchea as an abominable and shameful act. He is convinced that the Thai people and army will be able to hit hard at Vietnamese aggressors in defense of their country.

Yang Dezhi expressed satisfaction with the result of his 1-week visit to Thailand. The Thai armed forces are well trained and have many strong points for the Chinese Army to learn from, he noted.

Among those bidding farewell to Yang Dezhi and his party at the airport were Thai senior military officials headed by General Saiyut Koetphon, supreme commander of the Thai armed forces, and Chinese Ambassador to Thailand Shen Ping and military attache of the Chinese Embassy Wu Zhiyuan.

CSO: 4000/66

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

'VODK' CARRIES CGDK CONDEMNATION OF SRV ATTACK

OW070745 Beijing XINHUA in English 0700 GMT 7 Feb 83

[Text] Beijing, 7 Feb (XINHUA)--The Foreign Ministry of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea has strongly condemned the Vietnamese aggressor troops in Kampuchea for attacking the Nong Chan refugee camp and killing refugees there.

The Foreign Ministry statement issued on 3 February was broadcast by Radio Democratic Kampuchea today. It says, "On 31 January 1983, the Hanoi authorities ordered their aggressor troops in Kampuchea to bombard and launch a surprise attack on the Nong Chan refugee camp, burning down hundreds of houses, killing hundreds of Kampuchean refugees and leaving more than 30,000 refugees homeless again. At the same time, the aggressor troops also bombarded Thai territory, causing casualties to Thai villagers."

The statement points out that this was another crime committed by the Vietnamese aggressor troops against the Kampuchean people, and another outrageous act of aggression against Thai territory.

The statement urges all the peace-loving and justice-upholding countries and people in the world to condemn the Vietnamese aggressors and give active assistance to the anti-Vietnam struggle led by the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, so as "to force the Hanoi authorities to withdraw their troops totally and unconditionally from Kampuchea in accordance with the UN resolutions, let the Kampuchean people exercise their right to self-determination without outside interference and enjoy peace, and enable stability to be restored in the Southeast Asian region."

CSO: 4000/66

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DPRK AMBASSADOR HITS U.S.-S. KOREAN EXERCISES

OW031132 Beijing XINHUA in English 1117 GMT 3 Feb 83

[Text] Beijing, 3 Feb (XINHUA)--Chon Myong-su, ambassador of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to China, today denounced the U.S.-South Korean military exercises that began 1 February. He said the exercises are an "escalation" of war moves against DPRK and "open military provocation" against the Korean people by the United States and South Korea.

The ambassador made the remarks at a press conference called to explain the order issued by the supreme command of the Korean People's Army, that the Korean People's Army, the people's security forces and other armed forces be placed on a semi-war alert.

Chon Myong-su said, "The United States and the South Korean puppet regime have held 'team spirit' exercises as annual events since 1976, but the present maneuvers are largest in scale so far."

He said that the military exercises gravely threaten the peace and security in Korea and Asia, because the exercises are conducted near the military demarcation line.

The ambassador said it is a "self-defensive measure against the U.S. imperialists' moves for the provocation of a war" for all the armed forces to be placed on a semi-war alert. He said, "Our people love peace and do not want war. But we will never allow the imperialists to invade our country."

The DPRK ambassador expressed his thanks to the Chinese people and people of other countries for their active support to the struggle of the Korean people.

CSO: 4000/66

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

'RENMIN RIBAO' VIEWS EXTRADITION OF KLAUS BARBIE

HK090935 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 9 Feb 83 p 6

["Jottings" by Zhang Yunzhong [1728 0336 0022]: "Falling Into the Dragnet"]

[Text] On 5 February, Klaus Barbie, a Nazi war criminal who did all kinds of evils in World War II, was expelled to France by Bolivia. He is now held in custody awaiting trial.

During World War II, Barbie was head of the Gestapo entrenched in Lyons, France. He ordered the massacre of thousands of Jews and French resistance fighters. More than 40 innocent children also died under his butcher's knife. Jean Moulin, head of the French resistance movement, was tortured to death under his command. Barbie's cruel acts have earned him the nickname of the "Butcher of Lyons."

Now, this butcher, who was stained with blood, has finally been brought to justice. He is being held in Montluc Prison.

Almost four decades have passed since the collapse of Hitler's Third Reich. However, not all Nazi war criminals who had heavy blood debts have got what they deserved. Up to now, many such people are still at large. After fleeing to Bolivia, Barbie, who adopted the name of Klaus Altmann, attained Bolivian citizenship in 1957 by forging certificates. After the true face of this Nazi came to light 11 years ago, both France and West Germany requested his extradition.

After living in Bolivia for 32 years, this Nazi secret police head, who had been twice tried and sentenced to death in absentia by a French court, had thought he would be able to escape punishment. However, merciless history made an extremely wonderful arrangement: Barbie was escorted to Lyons and kept in captivity in Montluc Prison where he had engaged in ruthless massacre in those years.

According to a Chinese saying, the net of heaven is large and wide, but it lets nothing through. Barbie's arrest has shown the dialectical law of history: Those who commit crimes against humanity will invariably fail to escape the punishment of history.

CSO: 4005/476

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

MEXICO CONDEMS U.S. EXPULSION OF EMIGRANTS

OW271320 Beijing XINHUA in English 1236 GMT 27 Jan 83

[Text] Mexico City, 26 Jan (XINHUA)--President of the Senate Migration Commission Salvador Neme condemned the United States yesterday for massive expelling of Mexican emigrants without residential documents.

Neme said this action is detrimental not only to the Mexican residents in the United States, but also to the relations between the two neighboring countries.

The U.S. Government announced a decision of the Supreme Court recently that about 400,000 Mexican emigrants living without residential documents in the southern states of Arizona, New Mexico and Texas must leave the country.

Neme said no unilateral actions should be taken on any international issues. In the light of a decision by the Inter-American Parliament held at Brasilia last December, the Mexican-U.S. immigration issues should be handled jointly by both sides on the basis of strict respect for human rights and of fair and reasonable principles.

Neme said there is no doubt that the United States has benefited from the labor of the Mexican emigrants, though many of them possess no residential documents.

In the past years, the problem of Mexican emigrants in the United States has often affected relations between the two countries. The Mexican emigrants living in the United States without residential documents are estimated at about six million. In recent months, however, the contradiction has become more acute due to Mexico's economic crisis and the grave unemployment situation in both Mexico and the United States.

CSO: 4000/66

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

BOLIVIAN ARMY COMMANDER SAYS NO COUP PLANNED

OW021719 Beijing XINHUA in English 1217 GMT 2 Feb 83

[Text] La Paz, 1 Feb (XINHUA)--The commander-in-chief of Bolivia's armed forces, General Alfredo Villaroel, today ruled out the possibility of a military coup in his country. In an exclusive interview with XINHUA at his office, the armed forces leader said that rumors about a coup "are speculations which neither the government of President Siles nor the armed forces believe."

Of late, many people feared that the recent split within the ruling Popular Democratic Union, coupled with the deteriorating economic situation, would give rise to chaos in the country and provide an ability for a fresh coup attempt. But this view was contradicted by many others who said that the situation is not bad as that and that the generals who wield military power are "institutionalist."

General Villaroel said they are institutionalist generals indeed. But he conceded that there are "resentful elements" in the armed forces, but they are "very insignificant" in number.

Referring to the role the armed forces are playing in the current democratic process, Villaroel said that the mission of the armed forces is to maintain national security and state sovereignty, defend the legal government and contribute to the development of the country.

The general added that the armed forces are now in "a stage of professionalization" and the troops "are one hundred percent staying in the barracks." However, he pointed out that the armed forces are also "concerned" about the present situation in the country, but, as a guarantee of the democratic process, they will try to keep the process in progress.

CSO: 4000/66

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

BOLIVIAN CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED

OW011207 Beijing XINHUA in English 1119 GMT 1 Feb 83

[Text] La Paz, 31 Jan (XINHUA)--The Bolivian people should close their ranks in thought and in action in order to push forward the process of democracy, president of the Bolivian Chamber of Deputies said here today. In an exclusive interview with XINHUA, the President of the Chamber of Deputies Samuel Gallardo said that the Bolivian people have made great sacrifices to have won the democracy they have.

Commenting on the current domestic situation in Bolivia, Gallardo said although defects and problems exist in the current democratic process, it is still valid, because "to restore the democratic system is the people's lofty aspiration." Only after spending "a long night in pain, tears and sorrow" under a military dictatorship for 18 years, did the Bolivian people win themselves the chance for a dialogue, he said.

Gallardo also noted that one of the difficult problems left over by the military rule is the country's badly severed economy. He said while it is not impossible to solve the economic problems, it is likely to cause various conflicts, because "ours is a dependent country and the dependence has led to our backwardness in development."

The political situation in Bolivia, Gallardo stressed, could also create conflicts. He called on the country's various political parties to coordinate their viewpoints.

Gallardo was optimistic on the prospect of the government's work. The new government has just been 3 months in power in Bolivia, a country full of contradictions after 18 years of a military dictatorship, he said. Although there are things to worry about, he said, "the future should be constructive and democratic."

Speaking of the possibility of a military coup, Gallardo said there are no thoughts of a military coup in the armed forces. "It would be suicide to launch a military coup at the present time," he said. Gallardo had been a senior officer in the armed forces.

CSO: 4000/66

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

BOLIVIAN UNION LEADER'S INTERVIEW ON COUP DANGER

OW291550 Beijing XINHUA in English 1511 GMT 29 Jan 83

[Text] La Paz, 28 Jan (XINHUA)--Juan Lechin, executive secretary of Bolivia's biggest union organization, said here today that in the current democratic process, there always exists the danger of a coup.

In an exclusive interview with XINHUA, Lechin, one of the leaders of the Central Trade Union Federation of Bolivian Workers (COB), said the danger of a coup, though not imminent, will exist for a long time to come. His view was not shared by high government officials who pointed to the lack of unity among leftwing parties as the outstanding issue, which, they said, had sapped the strength of the government.

The union leader went on to say that the current economic crisis in the country is an economic mode imposed by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and also a result of 18 years of military rule. He implicitly blamed the government for taking the new economic measures, which, he said, had brought down the workers' actual income by a half.

He said the working class under the leadership of COB is a leading force in the democratic process and had played a decisive role in the past.

COB has a membership of some four million including workers, peasants and teachers, a COB spokesman said.

CSO: 4000/66

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

PERUVIAN MINISTER HITS U.S. TEXTILE TARIFFS

OW301422 Beijing XINHUA in English 1231 GMT 30 Jan 83

[Text] Lima, 29 Jan (XINHUA)--Peruvian Minister of Economy, Finance and Commerce Carlos Rodriguez Pastor yesterday described the U.S. decision to levy new tariffs on Peru's textiles as a "very harsh" act. He said his country "reserves the right to make corresponding revisions."

The minister made the remarks in response to the U.S. Trade Department's decision to raise the tariffs on the textiles imported from Peru as of 27 January this year.

The new tariffs are reported to be 38.288 percent surtax for yarn and 29.973 percent for cotton textiles. Besides, Peru has to pay "compensatory tariffs" for its textiles exported to the United States, thus making Peruvian textiles the most heavily taxed products the United States imports.

Textile goods are a pillar of Peru's industry and the United States is an important market for its products.

Each year Peruvian textile exports to the United States amount to \$60 million. The additional tariffs, which the United States imposes on the pretext that Peru's textile export is subsidized, put 7,000 workers in Peru's 34 textile enterprises in danger of losing their jobs.

It is reported that the dispute on textiles between Peru and the United States started at the end of last year. On 12 November last year, the United States initially decided on a tariff of 31 to 42 percent on Peruvian textiles. Since then, Peru has stopped its textiles export to the United States. Talks have been held on the dispute, but to no avail.

It is believed that the dispute led to the cancellation of a scheduled visit to the United States by Peruvian President Fernando Belaunde Terry early last November.

CSO: 4000/66

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

LATIN AMERICA REACTS TO U.S.-HONDURAN MANEUVERS

OW042044 Beijing XINHUA in English 1627 GMT 4 Feb 83

[Text] Beijing, 4 Feb (XINHUA)--The U.S.-Honduran joint military maneuvers held by the Honduras-Nicaragua border have aroused fears in Latin America.

In view of its strained relations with Honduras, Nicaragua was the first to lodge protests against the military operation which began 1 February, and declared its armed forces and militia on alert. On 2 February Nicaraguans demonstrated in front of the U.S. Embassy to protest the maneuvers.

Colombian Foreign Minister Rodrigo Lloreda has also condemned the United States and Honduras for holding the maneuvers. In his speech yesterday, Lloreda said, "the action will intensify the atmosphere of tension in this region."

"We call for dialogues and negotiations," Lloreda said, because any actions of this kind in the region, "no matter where they come from, make us worried."

A resolution adopted Wednesday by the Permanent Commission of the Mexican Congress expressed concern over the U.S.-Honduran exercises, saying it would not help solve the grave problems of Central America. The intensified atmosphere of war was not conducive to a peaceful settlement of the existing conflict, the statement said. The resolution reaffirmed Mexico's appeal for a peaceful solution through dialogues by all involved in the conflict.

In Panama, a signed newspaper article Thursday described the war game as unprecedented in the military history of Central America. The article quoted military experts as saying that the maneuvers, involving 6,000 troops and a number of war ships and aircraft, was a simulated attack on Nicaragua.

Amid all these criticisms in Central America, Honduran President Roberto Suazo said Thursday in Lempira while inspecting the exercises that they were not designed for the purpose of intimidation or aggression. Honduras will under no circumstances invade Nicaragua, he said.

CSO: 4000/66

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

PANAMA, HONDURAS ON FOREIGN TROOPS' PRESENCE

OW051240 Beijing XINHUA in English 1151 GMT 5 Feb 83

[Text] Panama City, 4 Feb (XINHUA)--The Panamanian and Honduran foreign ministers pointed out here today that great efforts should be made to eliminate the presence of foreign military advisers and troops in the Central American region.

In a joint communique, Edgardo Paz Barnica, Honduran secretary of foreign affairs, and Juan Jose Amado III, Panamanian minister of foreign affairs, expressed concern about the tension in the Central American region. They were also concerned about the increase of troops beyond the security need of each country and about the presence of foreign military advisers and troops in the region.

They pointed out the present complex situation in the region and said one of the principal causes for it was "the persistence of serious internal structural imbalance," aggravated by naked acts of violence and the deterioration of the world economy, particularly the economy of the developing countries.

The two ministers expressed their interest in promoting South-South dialogue. They pointed out that global talks should be held immediately for the establishment of a new international economic order based on the principles of justice, equality and mutual benefit.

At a press conference held before signing the communique, Paz said that the on-going U.S.-Honduran military exercises in the region are routine and aimed at the technical training of the Honduran armed forces. "Honduras will never provide its territory for those to invade or attack any other country of the region," he said.

The Panamanian Foreign Ministry pointed out not long ago that the military exercises would increase tensions in the region.

CSO: 4000/66

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

NEWS ANALYSIS PREDICTS NEW 'BANANA WAR'

OW101910 Beijing XINHUA in English 1835 GMT 10 Feb 83

["News Analysis: New 'Banana War' to Start"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] San Jose, 9 Feb (XINHUA)--A new invisible war is about to start on this continent in the western hemisphere, a war which involves no weapons but joint actions by banana producing countries to fight against the monopoly and shifting of crisis by transnational corporations.

The "banana war," the second of its kind in 9 years, is initiated by the National Banana Association (ASBANA) of Costa Rica, the second largest banana producing country in Latin America.

In 1974, banana exporting countries in Latin America formed a union to defend their national interests and won victories in the struggle against transnational corporations, hence the name, "banana war."

Under the present situation, however, the Latin American people believe they have every reason to wage a new war on the transnational corporations that have managed to shift economic crisis on to them when handling banana deals.

Traditionally, the three corporations--the United Brand, the Standard Fruit and the Del Monte--have dominated and monopolized not only banana production and exportation of Costa Rica but nearly all banana exportation of other Latin American countries. Latin America is the largest exporter of bananas in the world.

But as the continued Western economic crisis has reduced consumers' purchasing power and the increasing amount of global banana exportation has resulted in a glut on world markets, prices for bananas are dropping.

Fearing that their profits will be reduced, the transnational corporations are trying to shift the crisis on to the banana producing countries. They have so far adopted such measures as lowering of purchasing price, cutback of purchasing and exporting volumes, and demand for exporting duties, reduction of transportation fees and less harbor taxes.

As a result, those measures have affected Latin American countries' income of foreign currency. Last year, Costa Rica had to sell about 10 million more cases of bananas at home because of export restrictions imposed by the transnational corporations.

Facing the pressure from the transnational corporations, Costa Rica's ASBANA proposes that a new banana trading system be established to break up the monopoly of the transnational corporations. It advocates that contracts should be signed between the producers and the transnational corporations to prevent the latter from lowering purchasing prices for bananas at will.

ASBANA also proposes that banana producers take joint actions by cutting back 10 percent of their own exportation to solve the problem of banana glut on the world market.

Recently, ASBANA sent representatives to Colombia, Ecuador and Panama to discuss the proposals with corresponding organizations in those countries, and has already won their support. Now, ASBANA's representatives have gone to Nicaragua, Honduras and Guatemala to solicit their support.

At the initiation of ASBANA, organizations of banana producers in Latin America and the Union of Banana Exporting Countries are scheduled to hold a conference in Colombia in March to coordinate their positions in taking joint actions against the transnational corporations. During the conference, they will, for the first time in the history of banana trade, call for the establishment of a new international banana trading system.

In an interview with XINHUA, ASBANA's Manager Alvaro Rodriguez said, "If the transnational corporations act so willfully as not to accept the reasonable demands of (banana) producing countries and producers, we will consider the setting up of our own sales network in the world to break up the monopoly of the transnational corporations completely and make the banana producers the real owner of their wealth."

CSO: 4000/66

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

YUGOSLAVIA'S RIBICIC ON NONALIGNED, INTERNATIONAL COMMUNIST MOVEMENT

OW181642 Beijing XINHUA in English 1511 GMT 18 Feb 83

[Text] Belgrade, 17 Feb (XINHUA)--Yugoslavia would resolutely reject any attempt at changing the course of the Non-Aligned Movement, said Mitja Ribicic, president of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY), here today. Ribicic was commenting at a press conference on pressures exerted on the Non-Aligned Movement. As a non-bloc, he said, the Non-Aligned Movement had been subjected to repeated pressures from outside, for instance, he said the allegation that the movement was someone's "natural ally" or "reserve force" had reappeared on the eve of the 7th non-aligned summit.

Ribicic said that the 7th non-aligned summit would be confronted with a very difficult world situation and this would require the movement to make its utmost to improve that situation. He said that during the preparations of the forthcoming non-aligned summit, Yugoslavia had always stood for the principles of respect for national independence and equality of all countries, non-interference in others' internal affairs, peaceful resolution to disputes and opposition to military invasion and all forms of discrimination and hegemony.

On the international communist movement, Ribicic said that there were people who attempt to push the world communist and workers' movement back to the time of "one center" and convene a conference of communist and workers' parties the world over. Ribicic stressed that such a conference was not necessary and the League of the Communists of Yugoslavia would firmly reject such a conference. Ribicic also talked about economic development in his country.

CSO: 4000/70

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

SFRY DISCUSSES 'CRITICAL ECONOMIC' PROBLEMS

OW241352 Beijing XINHUA in English 1101 GMT 24 Feb 83

[Text] Belgrade, 23 Feb (XINHUA)--The Coordination Committee of the Federal Executive Council of Yugoslavia met here yesterday to discuss the critical economic problems facing the country, reported TANJUG.

Chaired by Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, the meeting pointed out that the economic situation in Yugoslavia is still grave and difficult despite the measures taken by government and labour departments at all levels to tackle the problems.

This is especially so in regard to repayment of foreign debts.

It said the policy to stabilize the economy has on the whole been accepted and positive results obtained. But economic difficulties have increased because some regions and departments have acted counter to the set policy.

Unless a marked change is made in economic performances by all regions and departments in the country, the meeting warned, it would not be possible to carry out the policy to stabilize the domestic economy consistently. The meeting pointed out that expenditures still outstrip the increase in national income. This goes against the resolution on the country's social and economic development for 1983 and, therefore, also goes against the stand of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia.

The meeting urged all administrative and other organizations to strive to cut down their expenditures to the limits set by the government policy. Such measure is an important factor for stabilizing economy and one of the aims the country is striving to attain.

It pointed out emphatically that in utilizing the foreign financial aid, priorities must be given to national interests instead of local interests. Only in the way [as received] can repayment of foreign debts due be made and the Yugoslav economy operate more effectively in line with the international division of labor.

The meeting also called on the united labor organizations to orient themselves on the long-term needs for export and take part in the international division of labor distribution on an equal footing. This policy can be realized only if various united labor organizations cooperate closely under a common production plan, said the meeting.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

THATCHER SAYS UK TO STICK TO ECONOMIC STRATEGY

OW240943 Beijing XINHUA in English 0701 GMT 24 Feb 83

[Text] London, 23 Feb (XINHUA)--British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher said today that her Conservative Government would stick to its economic strategy and continue to concentrate on fighting inflation.

Addressing the Institute of Directors' annual convention here tonight, she said: "We are not going to let up. We have not struggled to reduce inflation this far merely to throw away everything we have achieved."

Britain's annual inflation rate is now 4.9 percent compared with 21.9 percent in May, 1980. However, unemployment jumped at the same time to over 3 million, or 13.8 percent of the total work force.

On the economic outlook, Mrs Thatcher stated: "The world recession has been long and painful. But I believe we can look to the future with cautious optimism. Cautious, because many problems remain and recovery could be less rapid than after previous recessions."

"Optimism, because a number of factors responsible for the deep and prolonged recession are at last beginning to face," she indicated. Among the factors, she said, were oil prices, lower inflation, world recovery and industrial efficiency.

Referring to world oil prices, Mrs Thatcher said that a modest fall was good for Britain because the country was close to self-sufficiency and oil was only about 4.5 percent of its gross national product.

The boost to world trade, she added, would offset any decline in Britain's oil export earnings.

CSO: 4000/70

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

SOVIET LISTENING DEVICE FOUND IN NORWAY OIL FIELD

OW161812 Beijing XINHUA in English 1607 GMT 16 Feb 83

[Text] Stockholm, 16 Feb (XINHUA)--The number of foreign submarines invading Norway's territorial waters has increased in recent years, Norwegian Rear Admiral Roy Breivik said in Oslo.

Breivik told a press conference on 14 February that 15 foreign submarines invaded Norway's territorial waters last year. These submarines were most probably from the Soviet Union, he added.

During the last 14 years, 266 undersea vessels had been sighted on detected by sonar. The vessels were located all along Norway's coast, and several penetrated far into inland waters, he said.

Norwegian Defense Command spokesman Bjarne Lundgaard said yesterday that a Soviet underwater listening device has been found in Norway's Stratfjord oil field in the North Sea.

The device is used to record information on shipping traffic and Norwegian experts are to examine the device, the spokesman said.

CSO: 4000/70

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

ITALIAN PAPER NOTES SOVIET SPIES IN ITALY

OW161745 Beijing XINHUA in English 1517 GMT 16 Feb 83

[Text] Rome, 16 Feb (XINHUA)--An Italian newspaper reported today that some 1,000 Soviet spies are working in the country.

AVANTI said that among those spies in Italy some enjoy diplomatic immunity but most of them take ordinary jobs to cover their work as spies.

In the last ten years, the paper said, a dozen of [the] Soviet spies including diplomats and non-diplomats were expelled by the Italian authorities.

In dealing with Soviet spies, the Italian authorities either expelled them or did not grant them visas. Some reporters of PRAVDA, TASS and other newspapers failed to get to Italy because they could not get visas, the paper said.

The paper also reported that there are about 10,000 to 15,000 foreign spies in Italy. Among them 2,000 are U.S. spies and 400 Israeli spies.

CSO: 4000/70

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

NEW PLO EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE--Algiers, 22 Feb (XINHUA)--The plenary session of the Palestinian National Council [PNC] today elected Yasir 'Arafat chairman of the new Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO). The new Executive Committee was formed by 14 people. They are Yasir 'Arafat, Faruq Qaddumi, Ahmad al-Yamani, Yasir 'Abd Rabbuh, 'Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar, Ahmad Sidqi ad-Dajani, Talal Naji, Mohamed Khalifa, 'Abd ar-Rahim Ahmad, Hana Hasir, Mahmoud al-Abbas, Hamid Abu Sittah, Jamal Assourani, Muhammad Zuhdi an-Nashashibi. The 16th session of the Palestinian National Council is to conclude tonight. [Text] [OW230848 Beijing XINHUA in English 0719 GMT 23 Feb 83]

ETHIOPIAN AIR SERVICE ANNIVERSARY--Beijing, 22 Feb (XINHUA)--Ethiopian Airlines (EAL) gave a party in Addis Ababa last night in celebration of the 10th anniversary of its service to China. Present on the occasion were EAL General Manager Mohamed Ahmed, Deputy General Manager Tesfay Asfaw and leading officials of government departments. Chinese Ambassador to Ethiopia Zhao Yuan was among the scores of guests. The service between Addis Ababa and Beijing is now run fortnightly by the Civil Aviation Administration of China and EAL. [Text] [OW222110 Beijing XINHUA in English 1634 GMT 22 Feb 83]

EGYPT DENIES MILITARY REQUEST--Cairo, 19 Feb (XINHUA)--Well-informed Egyptian sources today denied that Egypt has requested the United States to carry out military moves in the Mediterranean or any other area, according to a MENA report. The sources said Egypt is not a part of any country's strategy and has nothing to do with any military moves of the United States of any other country. [Text] [OW200144 Beijing XINHUA in English 0129 GMT 20 Feb 83]

ANTINUCLEAR DEMONSTRATION HELD--Geneva, 18 Feb (XINHUA)--A group of young people held a pacific demonstration against the U.S.-Soviet nuclear arms race in front of the Soviet Permanent Mission here yesterday. Five of the young demonstrators from West Germany, Italy, Ireland and the United States pretended "symbolic death," lying on the ground with their bodies and clothes smeared with their own blood. The demonstrators indicated that the action of "symbolic death" would remind the United States and the Soviet Union of their arms race. The young peace demonstrators also addressed their letters of protest against the arms race between the two superpowers to the 40-nation Geneva Committee on Disarmament and to the Soviet and American delegations to

the on-going talks on the reduction of strategic arms and on the medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe. [Text] [OW181757 Beijing XINHUA in English 1616 GMT 18 Feb 83]

GULF OF SIDRA RESTRICTIONS--Beijing, 18 Feb (XINHUA)--Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi said yesterday that his country would not allow any U.S. and other foreign vessels to enter the Gulf of Sidra and his people were prepared to fight for defending Libya's territorial land, waters and air space, according to JANA News Agency. Al-Qadhdhafi said this at the Libyan General People's Congress as a waraning against the U.S. sending of four AWACS planes to Egypt and of the carrier Nimitz to southern Mediterranean. Libya has been disputing with the United States on the sovereignty over the Gulf of Sidra. Libya considers the Gulf as its territorial waters but the United States holds that it is part of international waters. [Text] [OW181633 Beijing XINHUA in English 1516 GMT 18 Feb 83]

ISRAELI HUMAN RIGHTS CONDEMNATION--Geneva, 16 Feb (XINHUA)--The United Nations Human Rights Commission yesterday called for sanctions against Israel which has violated the human rights of the Palestinian and other Arab peoples. The call was made in three resolutions adopted overwhelmingly by the Commission of 43 members here. The United States voted against all three resolutions and most of other Western countries either abstained or voted against them. The resolutions also condemned Israel's massacres of Palestinian refugees in two camps in Western Beirut last September and its "effective annexation" of the Golan Heights. The Commission rejected the Camp David Peace Accords as a basis for the establishment of Palestinian autonomy. [Text] [OW161822 Beijing XINHUA in English 1503 GMT 16 Feb 83]

U.S. ENVOY ENDS TOUR--Caracas, 12 Feb (XINHUA)--U.S. permanent representative to the United Nations Jean Kirkpatrick concluded her five-nation Latin American tour and left here for home today. Observers noted that her just-completed visit to Panama, Costa Rica, Honduras, El Salvador and Venezuela was probably aimed at a new assessment of United States' Central American policy. According to an announcement by the White House, Kirkpatrick had made her Latin American tour at the requirement of President Ronald Reagan. She was asked to continue consultations with Latin American states started by President Reagan last December when he visited four Latin American states. Kirkpatrick reportedly had carried a letter of President Reagan to the heads of states she visited. [Text] [OW131514 Beijing XINHUA in English 1509 GMT 13 Feb 83]

HABIB MEETS LEBANESE PRESIDENT--Beirut, 12 Feb (XINHUA)--U.S. special envoy Philip Habib met Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil last night to explain to him the new American proposals he was carrying and brief him on Israel's reaction to the proposals. No official statement on the U.S. new proposals has been given but the Lebanese Foreign Minister Elie Salem has said the proposals were "acceptable and negotiable." Reports said that Amin is to have a second meeting today with Habib. The daily AL-SAFIR said that Habib's formula concentrated on working out a timetable with precise dates for the withdrawal of Israel, Syria and the Palestine Liberation Organization from Lebanon. [Text] [OW121614 Beijing XINHUA in English 1529 GMT 12 Feb 83]

MOST STATES WILL ATTEND SUMMIT--New Delhi, 15 Feb (XINHUA)--Over 80 heads of state are expected to attend the upcoming seventh nonaligned summit and 65 heads of state have confirmed acceptance of invitations, New Delhi newspapers reported today. Senior officials of participating countries will meet on 28 February to prepare the documents for the nonaligned foreign ministers' meeting on 3 and 4 March. India has prepared and forwarded to member-states the draft declarations for the summit. [Text] [OW152155 Beijing XINHUA in English 1605 GMT 15 Feb 83]

MEXICAN, SALVADORAN GROUPS HIT U.S.--Mexico City, 29 Jan (XINHUA)--The National Movement of Revolutionary Youth of Mexico and the National Revolutionary Movement of El Salvador have denounced the U.S. Government for stepping up intervention in the internal affairs of Central American countries, the Mexican official daily EL NACIONAL reported today. The U.S. intervention has threatened the peace and stability in the region, said a joint communique issued by the two organisations. The National Movement of Revolutionary Youth is the youth organisation of Mexico's ruling Institutional Revolutionary Party. The communique called for a political solution to the conflicts in Central America, an immediate end to acts of suppression in El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras and respect for the rights of citizens in these countries. The two organisations also expressed support for Mexico-France and Mexico-Venezuela initiatives for peace and the peace proposal of the Coordinating Bureau of the nonaligned countries as well as the relevant resolutions of the United Nations concerning Central America. [Text] [OW300837 Beijing XINHUA in English 0754 GMT 30 Jan 83]

MEXICO'S PRESIDENT HITS 'BIG POWERS'--Mexico City, 29 Jan (XINHUA)--Mexican President Miguel de La Madrid yesterday denounced the policy of aggression and arms expansion of the big powers and pointed out that military confrontation is jeopardizing world peace and stability. He made the remarks while receiving credentials from the new ambassadors of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the German Democratic Republic and the Arab Republic of Egypt. De La Madrid said Mexico is eager to see peace resumed in the Middle East and the solution of world controversies by peaceful means. He also called for the signing of concrete accords on disarmament. He said peace is something inseparable and concerns all. In view of this, Mexico is determined to contribute to the establishment of world peace and, on the basis of respect for each other's right to self-determination, to develop friendship and contacts with all the countries with which Mexico has diplomatic relations. [Text] [OW300827 Beijing XINHUA in English 0711 GMT 30 Jan 83]

WORLD SOCIAL PROSPECTS CONFERENCE ENDS--Caracas, 5 Feb (XINHUA)--The second conference of the World Social Prospects Study Association (AMPS) ended here today, with a call for a new international order on the basis of social justice. The "CARACAS DECLARATION" said the association has been concerned that the tendency toward conflict has gradually defeated that of cooperation

in the international social, economic and political relations. Three hundred delegates from 26 countries in Asia, Africa, Europe and North and Latin America attended the 4-day conference to discuss such issues as decolonization, disarmament, population surplus, intelligence development and the energy crisis. During the conference, participants expressed hopes for the elimination of North-South inequality and the increasingly sharp distinctions between rich and poor countries. Secretary-General of the Association Albert Tevoedjre said as serious conflicts took place between rich and poor countries last year, the developing countries should make joint efforts to maintain freedom of action in a world dominated by the power of money. The first conference of the association was held in Dakar, Senegal, in January 1980. [Text] [OW051842 Beijing XINHUA in English 1507 GMT 5 Feb 83]

OLOF PALME ON NUCLEAR-FREE ZONE--Helsinki, 7 Feb (XINHUA)--Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme said here today that Sweden's proposal for making central Europe a nuclear free zone is to raise the threshold of nuclear weapons and reduce the danger of a nuclear war. Palme, who arrived here this morning for a 2-day official visit, told a press conference that Finland and Sweden might put forward a joint proposal on the limitation of chemical weapons. After his arrival, he had separate talks with Finnish President Mauno Koivisto and Prime Minister K. Sorsa on the current international situation and the strengthening of bilateral economic and cultural cooperation. It was reported that both sides expressed deep concern over the international situation and a new round of arms race in Europe. They hoped that the efforts for disarmament could yield results. At a dinner in his honor, Palme said that Sweden has a deep respect and understanding for Finland's security policy. Sorsa expressed support in his toast for Sweden's proposal to create a nuclear free zone in northern Europe. Both sides also hoped for the realization of a Nordic nuclear free zone for the sake of the Nordic states' security. [Text] [OW080402 Beijing XINHUA in English 0256 GMT 8 Feb 83]

THAILAND PROTESTS SRV SOVEREIGNTY VIOLATION--Bangkok, 3 Feb (XINHUA)--Thailand warned yesterday that Vietnam must bear full responsibility for the consequences of its deliberate violation of Thai sovereignty by Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea. In a protest note to the UN secretary-general, Thailand's permanent UN representative Birabongse Kasensri said Vietnamese gunners fired about 30 artillery shells on 31 January at Thai villages of Non Mak Mon, Nong Chan, Kok Sung and Lalomtin in Ta Phraya District, Prachinburi Province, killing one Thai villager and seriously wounding two others. The latest Vietnamese offensive on the Nong Chan camp had forced 47,000 Kampuchean to cross the border to seek shelter inside Thai territory, he added. He said that the Thai Government expressed grave concern over the continuing dangerous situation prevailing in the Thai-Kampuchean border areas which had been precipitated by the continuing occupation of Kampuchea by large numbers of Vietnamese troops. Thailand had strongly condemned such unprovoked blatant acts by Vietnamese troops in violation of Thailand's sovereignty and territorial integrity, he noted. He reaffirmed Thailand's resolve to "exercise its legitimate right to undertake all necessary measures in order to safeguard its sovereignty and territorial integrity and to protect the lives and property of the Thai people." [Text] [OW031211 Beijing XINHUA in English 1113 GMT 3 Feb 83]

UN PROPOSES TALKS ON AFGHANISTAN--Islamabad, 3 Feb (XINHUA)--Diego Cordovez, personal representative of the UN secretary-general, has proposed a second round of talks on Afghanistan in Geneva in mid-April. This was disclosed by Pakistan Foreign Secretary Niaz A. Naik when he met reporters here today. Pakistan has given its concurrence in principle if the proposal is acceptable to other parties as well, Naik said. Cordovez is in a shuttle to Iran, Pakistan and Afghanistan aimed at evolving a comprehensive political settlement on the Afghanistan problem. Naik said Pakistan remains conscious of the need for a settlement which would allow the Afghan people to determine their political and social systems freely. He said that the discussions between Pakistan officials and Cordovez centered on the withdrawal of foreign troops from Afghanistan, the return of Afghan refugees and reciprocal and international guarantees of non-intervention and non-interference. Cordovez left here for Kabul today to continue his mission. He told reporters before his departure, "we are trying to build upon a set of understandings arrived at Geneva." It was all a continuing and very long and complex process, he added. [Text] [OW031952 Beijing XINHUA in English 1907 GMT 3 Feb 83]

'TEAM SPIRIT 83' EXERCISES SCORED--Pyongyang, 1 Feb (XINHUA)--The joint U.S.-South Korean military exercises have increased tensions in the Korean peninsula, says NODONG SINMUN in a commentary today. The exercises, coded "Team Spirit 83," involve over 188,000 U.S. and South Korean troops and massive weaponry in and around South Korea and will start today until mid-April. The commentary points out the war exercises are "a malicious challenge to and provocation against our republic and an open expression of their hostile attitude towards the Korean people." The commentary notes that in reality, the Korean peninsula faces not a so-called "threat of southward invasion" but the threat of northward invasion by the U.S. and the South Korean puppets. Their new military maneuvers create a critical situation which may trigger a war at any moment in the Korean peninsula. The United States should give up its reckless war schemes and pull out of South Korea its aggressor troops together with all its lethal weapons, it says. [Text] [OW011424 Beijing XINHUA in English 1247 GMT 1 Feb 83]

PAKISTAN PROTESTS AFGHAN INTRUSIONS--United Nations, 27 Jan (XINHUA)--Pakistan today lodged a protest with the Kabul regime against its intrusions of the Pakistan territory and air space in the past few months. The protest was voiced in a letter addressed to the UN secretary-general. It said that "since August last year, there have been more instances of violation of Pakistan air space and territory from the Afghanistan side." Between last August and December, there had been six incidents "involving artillery and mortar shelling from across the Afghanistan side" in Pakistan's Chitral and the Kurram Agency areas, the letter said. "During the same period," it added, "there have been 22 violations of Pakistan air space by Afghan helicopters and aircraft in the north western Frontier Province and Baluchistan Province." Pakistani permanent representative to the United Nations Shah Nawaz requested the secretary-general, Javier Perez de Cuellar, to circulate the protest letter as a document of the General Assembly. [Text] [OW280238 Beijing XINHUA in English 0219 GMT 28 Jan 83]

GOOD RELATIONS WITH JAPAN--Beijing, 10 Feb (XINHUA)--Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian said today that he expects Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone will continue the policy of former Prime Ministers Ohira and Suzuki in maintaining good relations with China. Speaking at a press conference here this afternoon, Wu Xueqian said good relations exist between China and Japan. The Chinese Government welcomes Secretary General of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party Susumu Nikaido to visit China as a special envoy of Prime Minister Nakasone from 18 to 21 February. He said Susumu Nikaido is the first Japanese high official as well as a special envoy of Nakasone to visit China since Nakasone assumed office. The Chinese Government attaches great importance to his visit. "We'll discuss with him international issues of common concern as well as our domestic issues. Through his visit we'll come to know the domestic and foreign policies of the present Japanese Government," he said. [Text] [0W101230 Beijing XINHUA in English 1219 GMT 10 Feb 83]

SECOND ROUND OF PRC-USSR TALKS--Beijing, 10 Feb (XINHUA)--Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian said today he believes the second round of consultations between China and the Soviet Union will take place in a calm atmosphere in which both sides reason things out. He made these remarks at the first press conference he gave for Chinese and foreign journalists since he became foreign minister late last year. "China sincerely desires to improve and normalize Sino-Soviet relations," he said. "Although no agreement was reached on important issues in the first round of consultations in Beijing, the atmosphere was calm and each side reasoned things out." "A good atmosphere alone wouldn't solve the problems," he added. "One or two solid things have to be done to remove the obstacles in the way of the normalization of Sino-Soviet relations." "Naturally," he said, "it is unrealistic to expect the problems affecting the normalization of Sino-Soviet relations to be resolved in one or two rounds of consultations," Wu Xueqian said. [Text] [0W101242 Beijing XINHUA in English 1222 GMT 10 Feb 83]

IBRD LOAN--Beijing, 12 Feb (XINHUA)--The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development has extended a U.S.\$124 million loan to China to finance procurement of loading and unloading equipment for container terminals under construction in the ports of Shanghai, Tianjin and Huangpu, the Ministry of Communications announced today. A spokesman for the ministry said the China National Technical Import Corporation will, through worldwide bidding, purchase loading and unloading equipment for seven container terminals and two coal terminals. Construction of the nine terminals, the spokesman said, will be undertaken by China. The seven container terminals are nearing completion. According to the ministry, the loan agreement between the People's Republic of China and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development was concluded in the United States on 16 November 1982, and went into effect early this month. Under the agreement, the borrower shall pay interest at the rate of 11.6 percent per annum on the principal amount of the loan withdrawn. The loan will be paid off in 20 years. Through worldwide bidding, the Ministry of Communications will buy loading and unloading equipment including container gantry cranes, forklifts, tractors, weigh bridges, container chassis and telecommunications equipment. [Text] [0W121235 Beijing XINHUA in English 0717 GMT 12 Feb 83]

CSO: 4000/70

PARTY AND STATE

HU YAOBANG'S SPEECH ON REFORMS STUDIED

SK030318 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Feb 83

[Excerpts] On the basis of the actual situations in the region, leading comrades of various leagues, cities, banners and counties attending the regional conference of secretaries of banner and county CPC committees conscientiously studied and discussed Comrade Hu Yaobang's important speech on the four modernizations and problems concerning reforms delivered at the national conference on the ideological and political work of staff and workers. They unanimously held that Comrade Hu Yaobang's important speech is a programmatic document and that the spirit of his speech is a very important guideline for our party in leading the four modernization construction. It defines an orientation for the organizational reform, the economic reform and the reforms in various spheres of work. They expressed the determination to enhance their understanding of the importance and urgency of reforms, and to further eliminate the leftist influence so as to speed up reforms in the region.

While studying and discussing the speech, some leading comrades of Ih Ju and Bauannur leagues said: Comrade Hu Yaobang's remark on reforms absolutely conforms with China's situation and Nei Monggol's reality and the common desire of the people of various nationalities in our region. They said: In recent years, we have implemented the contracting production responsibility systems in the course of reforming the structure of agriculture and animal husbandry, bringing in great changes in the region's economic situation. The living standards of the broad masses of people have improved markedly. The output of agricultural and sideline products has increased by a large margin and the production from animal husbandry has vigorously developed. Practice has proven that reforms will bring in improvements, perfection and liveliness. Without reforms, it will be impossible to make breakthroughs, to achieve an excellent situation or to realize the four modernizations.

The advanced experiences introduced by various units and localities at the regional conference of secretaries of banner and county CPC committees fully showed that only by boldly carrying out reforms can we create new experiences and a new situation. The tide of reforms must not be stemmed.

The practice of breaking the iron rice bowl and not eating from a common pot accords with the will of the people. It is an inevitable trend in the social development.

(Bai Jinxin), secretary of the Ju Ud League CPC Committee, said: Our Nei Monggol region takes the lead in agriculture and stands in the forefront of reforms. For this reason, a new situation in which the people of all fronts, all spheres and all quarters go full steam ahead to conduct comprehensive reforms will surely appear.

CSO: 4005/452

PARTY AND STATE

COMMUTATION FOR JIANG QING DISCUSSED

OW050643 (Clandestine) BA YI in Mandarin to China 1325 GMT 1 Feb 83

[Text] Commutation of death sentences for Jiang Qing and Zhang Chunqiao to life imprisonment has aroused much controversy and trouble. In short, the overwhelming majority of the people disapprove this decision by the central leaders. Their arguments are very convincing. Many people have pointed out that commutation of death sentences for Jiang Qing and Zhang Chunqiao to life imprisonment is against China's laws. It is stipulated in Article 46 of the criminal law of the People's Republic of China: If an offender shows evidence of repentance during the period of reprieve, his punishment will be commuted to life imprisonment. However, the commutation statement did not show any indication that Jiang Qing and Zhang Chunqiao have shown signs of admitting guilt or of repentance. In view of their abominable behavior during the court trials, it is understandable that the heinous criminals Jiang Qing and Zhang Chunqiao refuse to admit guilt or show repentance. During the 2-year period of reprieve, they have not rectified their stubborn behavior to the slightest degree. Why should the unrepenting criminals be pardoned? Who has violated the state laws? Why should they violate the state laws?

Recently, the various localities were conducting trials for the red guards and leaders of counterrevolutionary cliques who committed numerous crimes during the 10 years of turmoil. Most of them were severely punished. Those who had taken the lead in beating, smashing and looting were generally punished by death and were executed immediately. Since the followers of the gang of four in the various localities were punished by death, why, then, should the instigators and principal culprits of beating, smashing and looting during the cultural revolution have their sentences commuted? Their hands were smeared with the blood of the numerous party members and hundreds of thousands of innocent people. Is it not a blasphemous act to commute Jiang Qing's and Zhang Chunqiao's sentences, who had persecuted to death tens of millions of people?

Many people, particularly the military comrades, have indignantly pointed out: What is the intention in showing such leniency toward Jiang Qing and Zhang Chunqiao, who are deadly enemies of the whole party, the whole army and the entire people of the nation, while not redressing the military

comrades Huang Yongsheng, Wu Faxian, Li Zuopeng and Qiu Huizuo who were wrongly framed up by others? Such an unjust way of handling things must not be endured by us.

The frame-ups and the erroneous cases against Comrades Huang Yongsheng, Wu Faxian, Li Zuopeng and Qiu Huizuo, former major leaders of our army who have made great contributions to the revolution and to building the army, as well as the frame-ups and wrongful cases against other military cadres in connection with the Lin Biao case must be redressed as soon as possible. In handling cases of anyone involved, we must adhere to the principle of punishing those who have committed crimes and releasing those who are not guilty.

CSO: 4005/452

PARTY AND STATE

'BA YI' URGES RETRIAL OF LIN BIAO CASE

OW291625 (Clandestine) BA YI Radio in Mandarin to China 1325 GMT 25 Jan 83

[Text] Two years ago, due to the trial of the case of the so-called Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary clique, our army's former principal leaders Huang Yongsheng, Wu Faxian, Li Zuopeng and Qiu Huizuo were also severely punished under the framed-up charges as the main criminals. In his way, a new man-made injustice was established in history. To our army, especially to those cadres in the army, this has been an acute problem. It has seriously impaired the unity between the party and army and the stability and unity in the army. Anyway, the unjust case of Huang Yongsheng and other former leaders of our army has always evoked immense discontentment and protests in the army.

We would like to point out very seriously that some leaders of the central authorities were biased against Huang Yongsheng and other comrades from the beginning. During the trial, they equated those leaders of our army--who had worked hard, provided a valuable service and enjoyed high prestige--with the gang of four, who were counterrevolutionary traitors. Moreover, the charge that the Lin Biao clique plotted to stage a counterrevolutionary coup and the so-called "outline of project '571'" were all deliberately fabricated by the gang of four. When testifying in the court, Huang Yongsheng, Wu Faxian, Li Zuopeng and Qiu Huizuo (?provided facts which depict the real story). However, some leaders of the central authorities shut their eyes to those facts, proofs and testimonies which were related to the case. By believing the accusation frmaed by the gang of four, the special court passed severe penalty for the main leaders of our army. Thus, the unjust Lin Biao case forged by the gang of four found a legal foundation. Later on, the court used the unjust case of Huang Yongsheng and other comrades as a pretext to accuse a large number of cadres in the army of being the (?helpers) of the Lin Biao counterrevolutionary clique and tried them. As a result, one framed-up case was followed by many new cases of injustice.

Although leaders of the central authorities are now prepared to forgive and pardon Huang Yongsheng and some other former leading comrades in our army, they are not going to set them free with a verdict of not guilty. Instead, they will give more lenient treatment to those criminals under the name of so-called revolutionary humanitarianism. Under the same name of revolutionary

humanitarianism, they are also going to grant amnesty to those political gangsters like Jiang Qing and Zhang Chungqiao. That is to say that they are going to give equal treatment to those innocent people who are being tortured and the gang of four who are counterrevolutionary traitors. This kind of irrational arrangement is intolerable. The unjust verdicts against Huang Yongsheng, Wu Faxian, Li Zuopeng and Qiu Huizuo must be thoroughly reversed. Moreover, a retrial should be given, in the shortest period of time and in accordance with the merits of each case, to all those cadres in the army who have been convicted on charges of involvement in the Lin Biao case in order to refute all false charges against them. In short, the Lin Biao case, the biggest problem left over from the past, must be solved quickly. The unjust case of Lin Biao, framed up by the gang of four, must not be allowed to continue to harm our party and army and implicate large number of innocent cadres.

CSO: 4005/452

PARTY AND STATE

HAINAN RADIO REPORTS HU YAOBANG ACTIVITIES

HK130626 Haikou Hainan Island Service in Mandarin 0330 GMT 13 Feb 83

[Text] According to a 12 February dispatch from Sanya by HAINAN RIBAO reporter (Guan Xin), on the eve of the spring festival, Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, arrived at Yaixian County to join the PLA commanders and fighters defending the great southern gate of the motherland and the local people of various nationalities in joyfully celebrating the spring festival. Comrade Hu Yaobang, full of zest, wrote a pair of spring festival couplets as mutual encouragement for himself, the armymen and people on Hainan Island and the people of all nationalities throughout China: The treasure island of the motherland is full of the beauty of spring; tempest is everywhere in the divine land on earth.

On the eve of spring festival, the weather was fine in the Sanya area with a fresh sea breeze. It was truly a springtime scene. Comrade Hu Yaobang, CPC Central Committee Secretariat alternate Secretary Hao Jianxiu, and responsible comrades of central departments concerned accompanying him, together with Navy Commander Liu Huaqing, Guangzhou PLA units Commander You Taizhong, Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee First Secretary Ren Zongyi and Secretary Lin Ruo, arrived at the Yulin naval base to take part in a spring festival tea party held there. Comrade Hu Yaobang happily gathered with over 200 people including responsible comrades of the party, government and army in Hainan, and representatives of PLA cadres and fighters and people of various nationalities, to wish mutual spring festival happiness.

Comrade Hu Yaobang spoke amid thunderous applause. On behalf of the Party Central Committee, he extended his heartfelt salute to all commanders and fighters of the PLA stationed on Hainan and to all cadres and people of various nationalities on the island. He praised the PLA units stationed on Hainan as heroic units and the people of various nationalities as people with glorious revolutionary traditions. He said: You have gained merit in defending and building the island. Your brilliant contributions will always be remembered by the people of the whole country. Pointing at the comrades present, he humorously said: You have come from all corners of the country to this remotest corner of the earth. The tasks facing you are to complete and strive to create a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization and build the treasure island of the motherland in a still more magnificent way.

The party was filled with an atmosphere of unity and joy. The participants were tremendously uplifted and encouraged by the fact that General Secretary Hu Yaobang had come so far to the remotest corner of the earth to celebrate the spring festival with them. They unanimously pledged: We will brace our spirits, work hard, and defend and build the treasure island well, to let the Central Committee feel at ease and the people of the whole country feel satisfied.

Present at the tea party were responsible comrades of the party, government and army in Hainan Luo Tian, Li Peng, (Fang Tianshu), Zhang Rihe and Lei Yu.

Yesterday afternoon Comrade Hu Yaobang rode a gunboat to visit the naval commanders and fighters on various ships in Yulin harbor. He also went to the leading organ of the army units there by automobile to visit the commanders and fighters and extend his cordial festival greetings.

On the evening of 12 February, Comrades Hu Yaobang, Hao Jianxiu and others went to the Hainan shilu iron mine to celebrate spring festival eve with the workers. Accompanied by responsible comrades of the mine, Hao Jianxiu and other leading comrades inspected the mine control room, the extraction site, and the maintenance and processing plants, visited the workers carrying on with productive labor and extended festival greetings to them.

CSO: 4005/452

PARTY AND STATE

ANHUI PARTY STUDIES HU SPEECH, ISSUES CIRCULAR

OW092351 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Feb 83

[Text] Recently, the Anhui Provincial CPC Committee held two meetings of its Standing Committee to hear briefings on Comrade Hu Yaobang's important 20 January speech on the four modernizations and reform at the national conference on ideological and political work among workers and staff members and to hear briefings on the guidelines of that conference. The participants studied the guidelines spelled out in Comrade Hu Yaobang's important speech.

It was decided at the two meetings to thoroughly implement those guidelines, carry out comprehensive preparations for their implementation at the proper time and then begin overall reform in an orderly manner by resolutely following the steps formulated by the central authorities.

The Provincial CPC Committee has issued a circular on holding a rally at an appropriate time after the spring festival to convey and implement the guidelines of Comrade Hu Yaobang's speech and the national conference, while discussing and mapping out plans for reform work. The circular called on prefectures and cities to promptly convey and study those guidelines, step up preparations and make plans for their implementation.

The circular pointed out: Comrade Hu Yaobang's speech is a very important one, of immediate and important strategic significance. It is applicable to all fronts, areas, departments and units. Party committees at all levels should earnestly study it, conscientiously sum up problems and experience in their work, policies, systems and work style, in line with the actual conditions in their own areas or departments, reform all old conventions, rules and styles of work not compatible or even hindering production development. This is necessary in order to develop an excellent situation.

The circular said: To accomplish the four modernizations, it is imperative to carry out a series of reforms. Our party's very important guiding thinking on leading for four-modernization drive is that reform must run through the entire course of the four modernizations. It is necessary to carry out education of all party members, workers and staff members and mobilize the entire working class to support, participate in and lead the reform process.

The circular continued: Party committees at all levels should strengthen and improve ideological and political work in the enterprises, carry out education in communist ideology among young workers in a planned and systematic way to enhance their political awareness and to fully mobilize their enthusiasm for socialism.

The circular urged all areas to conduct penetrating investigations and study, gather abundant material, sum up lessons and experience, put forward reform plans, pay attention to combine general and model investigations and study and sum up different experiences under different conditions.

CSO: 4005/452

PARTY AND STATE

NAMELIST OF ANHUI PEOPLE'S CONGRESS PRESIDIUM

OW251032 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Dec 82

[Text] The namelists of the presidium members and secretary general of the fifth session of the Fifth Anhui Provincial People's Congress are as follow:

The presidium consists of 76 members whose names are listed in the order of the number of strokes in their surnames.

(Ding Mingzhi); (Ding Jize); (Yu Hanwen); Ma Changyan; Ma Haoqian; Wang Guangyu; (Wang Yuzhao); (Wang Guochang); (Fang Yiqing); (Fang Qiansong); Long Donghua, female; (Tian Lei); (Shi Jinxue); (Bai Luke); (Feng Ming); Lan Ganting; Zhu Nong; Liu Zhengwen; (Liu Jinshu); (Du Weiyou); Yang Ming; (Yang Jian); (Yang Wenzhao); (Yang Ruliang); Yang Chengzong; (Lou Wei); (Su Hua); Li Guangtao; (Li Yuanguang); (Li Weiyi); (Li Jianhua); (Li Guimin), female; Yan Kunyuan; Tong Yuanzhen; (Yu Wenbin); Ying Yiquan, female; Wang Qing; (Wang Qingchen); Shen Lailian, female; (Zhang Dawei); (Zhang Jian); (Zhang Shihua); (Zhang Xudong); (Zhang Jianmin); Zhang Kaifan; Zhang Zhoyin; Zhang Dihua; Chen Yuanliang, (Chen Yunting); (Chen Qingtian); (Chen Xichun); (Chen Anxi); (Chen Suofeng); (Chen Hailou); Chen Dengke; Zhou Huaiheng; Zheng Rui; (Meng Yiqi); Hu Kaiming; Hu Xiguang; (Nong Guanghong); Zhao Kai; Zhao Minxue; (Duan Jinbo); Yao Maoqi; (Yan Zheng); Xia Deyi; (Xi Zhiqi); (Xi Ronglan); (Gao Shiming); Huang Yan; Cui Jianxiao; Cheng Yetang; (Fu Dazhang); (Xiong Yikun) and (Tong Yeqiang).

Secretary general of the session: Hu Kaiming.

CSO: 4005/452

PARTY AND STATE

ANHUI PEOPLE'S CONGRESS SESSION OPENS 24 DECEMBER

OW271940 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 24 Dec 82

[Excerpts] The fifth session of the Fifth Anhui Provincial People's Congress opened ceremoniously in Hefei this morning.

The executive chairmen of today's session were Hu Kaiming, Huang Yan, Ma Changyan, Cheng Yetang, Yang Chengzong, Ying Yiquan, Yang Ming, Zhang Zuoying, Xia Deyi, Zhao Minxue, Li Guangtao, Chen Yuanliang and Zhao Kai.

At 0830 [local time], Hu Kaiming, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the Provincial People's Congress and concurrently secretary general of this session, declared the session open.

Zhang Zuoyin, vice chairman of the Provincial People's Congress, made a report on the guidelines laid down by the fifth session of the Fifth NPC at the opening session.

Vice Chairman Zhang Zuoyin's report was divided into three parts: 1) The grand event of the NPC session; 2) the new constitution is the general charter for running our country and bringing it stability in the new historical period; and 3) the sixth 5-year plan is an important component of the program for achieving the four modernizations.

At the opening session, the credentials committee of the fifth session of the Fifth Provincial People's Congress submitted a written report on deputies' qualifications and on the examination of the credentials of the deputies elected through a by-election.

This afternoon the session began breaking into groups to study the constitution of the People's Republic of China and Comrade Peng Zhen's explanations on the draft revised constitution of the People's Republic of China.

CSO: 4005/452

PARTY AND STATE

ANHUI CPPCC COMMITTEE SESSION OPENS 22 DECEMBER

OW251531 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Dec 82

[Excerpts] The fifth session of the Fourth Anhui Provincial CPPCC Committee ceremoniously opened in Hefei this morning.

After declaring the session open at 0900 [local time], Chairman Zhang Kaifan of the Provincial CPPCC Committee said: The Fourth Anhui Provincial CPPCC Committee originally consisted of 669 members and now has 654 members after 15 of them died of illness. The present session is attended by 407 committee members, with 247 others asking for leave for cause or illness.

At the opening session, Zhang Kaifan made a report on the guidelines laid down by the fifth session of the Fifth CPPCC National Committee.

Entrusted by the Standing Committee of the Provincial CPPCC Committee, Vice Chairman Wang Zenong of the Provincial CPPCC Committee made a report on the work of the Standing Committee. He said: This session is being held under the guidelines laid down by the 12th National CPC Congress and at a time when a new situation is being brought about in all fields of socialist modernization. This is the last session of the Fourth Provincial CPPCC Committee, and its tasks are glorious.

In his report on the work of the Standing Committee of the Provincial CPPCC Committee, Wang Zenong also reviewed the work of the Fourth Provincial CPPCC Committee and its achievements since its first session, especially since the third plenary session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. He reported to the opening session on the main tasks carried out by the Fourth Provincial CPPCC Committee since its fourth session and set forth tasks for the Provincial CPPCC Committee in future.

Wang Zenong said: The 12th National CPC Congress laid down the grand goal and strategic priorities the people throughout the country must achieve by the end of this century. These are arduous tasks for the 1 billion people to carry out. Following the guidelines laid down by the 12th National CPC Congress and under the leadership of the Anhui Provincial CPC Committee, let us confidently make concerted efforts to implement the various resolutions adopted by the fifth session of the Fifth NPC and the fifth session of the Fifth CPPCC National Committee and to bring about a new situation in socialist modernization, on the patriotic united front and in the work of the CPPCC.

Sitting on the rostrum this morning were Zhu Nong, Wu Yanqiu, Wang Zenong, Fang Qikun, Chai Dengbang, Sun Youqiao, Gong Yinong, Liu Zhengwen, Ma Leting and Hu Xiguang, vice chairmen of the Provincial CPPCC Committee, and Standing Committee members of the Provincial CPPCC Committee.

Responsible persons of the Anhui Provincial CPC Committee, the Standing Committee of the Provincial People's Congress, the provincial people's government and the provincial military district attended the opening ceremony on invitation, including Comrades Zhou Zujian, Wang Guangyu, Yang Weiping, Su Yu, (Su Hua), Yuan Zhen, Lan Ganting, Cheng Guanghua, Hu Kaiming, (Wang Yuzhao), (Shi Jinjie), Huang Yan, Cheng Yetang, Ma Changyan, Zhang Zuoyin, Ying Yiquan, Xia Deyi, Zhao Minxue, Chen Yuanliang, Zhao Kai, Hou Yong, Meng Jiaqin, Wei Xinyi, Yang Jike, Li Qingquan, Hu Tan and (Xiong Yukun).

CSO: 4005/452

WANG ZENONG DELIVERS WORK REPORT AT ANHUI CPPCC SESSION

OW261056 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Dec 82

[Excerpts] Entrusted by the standing committee of the provincial CPPCC Committee, Vice Chairman Wang Zenong of the provincial CPPCC Committee delivered a report on 22 December at the fifth session of the fourth Anhui Provincial CPPCC Committee on the work of the standing committee of the fourth provincial CPPCC Committee.

In the report, Wang Zenong first reviewed the work and achievements of the provincial CPPCC Committee since the first session of the fourth provincial CPPCC Committee, especially since the third plenary session of the 11th CPC Central Committee.

Wang Zenong put forward a six-point suggestion on the work from the current session to the first session of the Fifth Anhui Provincial CPPCC Committee:

1. It is necessary to organize people's political consultative conferences at all levels and various democratic parties, mass organizations and patriotic personages from all circles to diligently study, publicize and implement the new constitution. It is also necessary to organize all members of the provincial CPPCC Committee and people's political consultative conferences at various levels to study and resolutely implement the CPPCC constitution.
2. It is necessary to concentrate efforts to politically and organizationally prepare for the convening of the first session of the fifth provincial CPPCC Committee.
3. It is necessary to bring into full play the role of the people's political consultative conference, which is the headquarters of the patriotic united front led by the CPC.
4. It is necessary, in the light of the economic construction in Anhui in 1983, to continue to hold special forums and go deep into reality to summarize experience and make suggestions on the building of socialist material and spiritual civilization.
5. It is necessary to do a better job in collecting, studying and publishing historical documents.
6. It is necessary to intensify the ideological and organizational building of CPPCC offices and educate the staff members and workers to consciously do a good job in their work.

CSO: 4005/452

PARTY AND STATE

ANHUI MEETING STRESSES PARTY MEMBERS EDUCATION

OW241241 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 Dec 82

[Excerpts] The new party constitution adopted by the 12th Party Congress should serve as the principal means to intensify education among party members and prepare them ideologically for party consolidation during the latter half of 1983. This was the important task put forward by the meeting of secretaries of prefectural, municipal and county party committees sponsored by the Anhui Provincial CPC Committee to all party organizations throughout Anhui.

During the meeting those in attendance conscientiously studied the speeches by Song Renqiong and Deng Liqun, secretaries of the secretariat of the CPC Central Committee, at the national conference on education for party members. They also analyzed the ideological situation among party members in Anhui and gave their opinions on the need to intensify education among party members.

The meeting maintained that, after the third plenary session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, party organizations at all levels in Anhui have done a great deal of work in intensifying education among party members and have achieved fairly good results in this regard. However, the situation among party members and party organizations is highly incompatible with the needs of economic construction, building socialist spiritual civilization and building the party. Although the majority of party members are good or basically good, the political consciousness of a considerable number of party members is relatively low and there are many problems among them.

The meeting urged all party organizations in the province to fully realize the importance, essentiality and urgency of intensifying education among party members and handle this as an important matter on the agenda.

The meeting pointed out: In the course of education, party members must be led to systematically study and fully comprehend the new party constitution, especially those parts about the party's nature, role and functions and party members' qualifications and obligations, and the regulations about party cadres and party discipline.

It said: Party members must be educated to reaffirm their communist conviction, wage unremitting struggle to defend the party's nature of being the vanguard of the working class and preserve the party's communist purity, foster the thinking of serving the people wholeheartedly and rejecting personal gains and privileges, rectify unhealthy tendencies, foster closer party-people relations and work hard to become qualified Communist Party members. In the course of study, party members must integrate theory with reality and carry out criticism and self-criticism so that study of the new party constitution can be carried out simultaneously with rectification of incorrect work styles. Leading party cadres must set an example by taking the lead in accepting education, making self-criticism, combating shortcomings and mistakes and rectifying their work style.

CSO: 4005/452

PARTY AND STATE

ANHUI CPC COMMITTEE HOLDS MEETING FOR SECRETARIES

OW231417 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Dec 82

[Excerpts] The 7-day meeting held by the Anhui Provincial CPC Committee for secretaries of the various prefectural, municipal and county CPC committees successfully closed today.

The meeting called on the leaders at various levels in the province to publicize and implement the documents of the 12th CPC National Congress, further emancipate their minds, adopt flexible policies, stabilize and perfect the agricultural production responsibility systems, broaden and open more commodity circulation channels, firmly grasp industrial and agricultural production in 1983 and contribute to creation of a new situation in socialist modernization. Responsible comrades of the provincial CPC Committee Wang Guangyu, Yang Weiping, Su Yu, (Su Hua), Yuan Zhen, Lan Ganting, Liu Lianmin, (Xu Zhenjie) and (Wang Yuzhao) attended the meeting. Comrades Wang Guangyu and Yuan Zhen addressed the closing session.

The meeting held: Since the beginning of this year, the leaders at various levels of the province have continued to seriously implement the line, principles and policies formulated after convocation of the third session of the 11th CPC Committee, earnestly relayed and implemented the guidelines of the 12th CPC National Congress and scored fresh progress in various fields of work. The political and economic situation in Anhui Province is very good and the national economy is steadily advancing forward.

The meeting pointed out: The main task in the present rural work is to stabilize and perfect the agricultural production responsibility system. To this end, it is necessary to resolve the ideological problem for cadres and the masses. We must dispel the doubts in the minds of the cadres and the masses, widely publicize the advantages of the responsibility system of contracting production tasks to the peasant families and clearly explain to them the socialist nature of such a production responsibility system in terms of theories and practice.

The meeting also discussed and made arrangements for agricultural production in 1983. It called on the various localities to firmly grasp and not to relax grain production, actively carry out the policy of developing a diversified economy, promote scientific farming, improve conditions for agricultural production, manage well service trades to facilitate rural economic development and strive to seize an all-round bumper harvest in agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and fishery in the coming year.

CSO: 4005/452

PARTY AND STATE

HAN SHIJIN'S PROCURATORATE WORK REPORT

SK271200 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 26 Dec 82

[Text] Han Shijin, chief procurator of the Regional People's Procuratorate, submitted a written report to the fifth session of the Fifth Regional People's Congress on the work of the Regional People's Procuratorate, in which he pointed out: Since the beginning of this year, our region's procuratorates at all levels have done much work and scored great achievements in dealing blows at serious economic criminal activities and in consolidating the public security.

Han Shijin said: Dealing blows at serious economic criminal activities is a main task entrusted to the procuratorial organs by the law. During the January-September period, the region's procuratorial organs at all levels accepted and heard 967 economic criminal cases and investigated and wound up 331 cases, arresting 215 persons, and prosecuted 230 cases in the people's courts. The people's courts investigated and completed handling 140 cases and meted out punishment in 137 cases.

He said: In line with the decision of the National People's Congress Standing Committee, we have exempted from punishment in accordance with law 122 criminals who committed crimes before 1 April and surrendered themselves to the police prior to 1 May or who confessed their crimes completely and exposed other's crimes after being arrested.

Han Shijin said: Consolidating social order is an important task of the procuratorial organs. This year, the procuratorial organs at all levels have closely coordinated with the people's courts to deal blows heavily and quickly, in accordance with the law, at the criminals who have jeopardized the public security. During the January-October period, the procuratorial organs at all levels approved the proposals of the public security organs on arresting all kinds of criminals and arrested 5,071 persons, 310 persons less than the corresponding period last year. In addition, the procuratorial organs have launched activities on giving supervision over investigation and judicial work, have officially handled cases on retaliation in an effort to safeguard the democratic rights and other legal rights of the citizens and have attended to the people's letters and visits.

In referring to the main tasks of the procuratorial organs in the days to come, Han Shijin said: First, we must continue to deal blows at serious criminal cases in the economic sphere, step up the handling of major and important cases and increase the speed in handling cases. At present, cases such as stealing forest resources and illegal lumbering are very serious. Resolute efforts must be made to deal with these cases. Second, we must continue to implement the principle of dealing blows heavily and rapidly at arch, active criminals who have jeopardized public security, strengthen procuratorial work of procuratorial organs, attend to the procuratorial work on law and discipline and do a good job in handling people's letters and visits. We must attend to consolidating and training the cadre ranks, further improve the political and professional quality of the procuratorial cadres and strive to create a new situation in our region's procuratorial work.

CSO: 4005/452

PARTY AND STATE

OFFICIAL REPORTS ON HIGHER PEOPLE'S COURT

SK271045 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 26 Dec 82

[Text] In his written report on the work of the regional people's court, submitted to the fifth session of the Fifth Regional People's Congress, Li Wenjing, president of the regional people's higher court, said: Since the beginning of this year, our region's people's courts at all levels have given full rein to their functions as people's courts and have greatly contributed to maintaining a political situation of stability and unity and promoting successful progress of the four modernizations.

Li Wenjing said: Our region's people's courts at all levels have earnestly implemented the two decisions by the Party Central Committee, the State Council and the National People's Congress Standing Committee on dealing blows at serious economic criminals, and have actively waged struggles against economic criminal activities. During the January-October period, the region as a whole investigated and completed handling 333 economic criminal cases, gave punishment to 484 criminals and recovered economic losses and confiscated illegal money and goods valued at 531,282 yuan.

Li Wenjing said: This year, our region's people's courts at all levels have continued to deal blows, heavily and quickly, at major criminals. During the January-October period, the region as a whole investigated and wound up eight counterrevolutionary cases, meting out sentences to 13 persons, and investigated and wound up 4,186 ordinary criminal cases, meting out sentences to 4,462 criminals. At the same time, our region also strengthened work on settling civil disputes, and on dealing with economic cases and people's letters and visits.

In referring to how to give full rein to the functions of the people's courts, Li Wenjing called on the people's courts at all levels throughout the region to conscientiously study the documents of the 12th National Party Congress and the newly promulgated PRC constitution; to continuously deal blows at those criminals who have engaged in smuggling, trading in smuggled goods, embezzling, accepting bribes, profiteering, swindling and stealing public property; to resolutely deal blows at counterrevolutionaries, special agents and spies, and those who have jeopardized public security, including murderers, arsonists, robbers, rapists, bomb planters, [words indistinct],

thieves and arch criminals of gangs of hooligans and those who have engaged in active sabotage activities, including the remnants of Lin Biao and the gang of four.

Li Wenjing said: We must conscientiously reinvestigate the cases of those who revolted and crossed over; study, publicize and implement both law on civil lawsuits for trial use and economic contract law; and attend to people's letters and visits and strengthen judicial and supervisory work. In addition, we must do a good job in organizational reform and the building of cadre ranks and make new contributions to strengthening our region's socialist democracy and the socialist legal system, maintaining stability and unity, promoting the smooth progress of the four modernizations and creating a new situation in our region's judicial work.

CSO: 4005/452

PARTY AND STATE

CONGRESS SESSION HOLDS THIRD MEETING

SK270737 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 26 Dec 82

[Text] The presidium of the fifth session of the Fifth Regional People's Congress held its third meeting this morning to discuss and adopt all draft resolutions submitted to the congress session, and to hear and endorse an investigation report by Gao Zengpei on the financial budget and account and a report by Qi Junshan on the examination of motions. The third presidium meeting was chaired by Ting Mao, executive member of the presidium.

The meeting first heard and adopted a report by Gao Zengpei, chairman of the Budget Committee, on the examination of the financial budget and accounts, discussed and adopted a draft resolution of the regional people's government work report, a draft resolution on the reports on the implementation of the 1982 national economic plan and on the arrangements of the 1983 national economic plan, a draft resolution on the reports on the implementation of the 1982 financial budget and on the 1983 financial budgetary estimate, a draft resolution on the work report of the Regional People's Congress Standing Committee, a draft resolution on the work reports of the regional higher people's court and the Regional People's Procuratorate, and a draft resolution on the number of deputies to be elected to the Sixth Regional People's Congress and other issues concerning elections. The meeting also heard and adopted a report by Qi Junshan, chairman of the Motions Examinations Committee, on the examinations of motions.

Qi Junshan said: During the session, with a high level of political zeal, the deputies have earnestly exercised the democratic rights stated by the state constitution and have suggested ways and means for creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization in the region. As of 1800 on 23 December, a total of 922 motions were raised, of which a considerable number are related to the strategic objective, emphasis and arrangements for socialist modernization set forth by the 12th National Party Congress and the fifth session of the Fifth National People's Congress and in line with the actual situation on all fronts in the region, reflecting the people's opinions and demands and showing the confidence and determination of the people of all nationalities throughout the region in striving to create a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization and to build Nei Monggol into a region of unity, prosperity and civilization.

Qi Junshan said: According to the Regional People's Congress Standing Committee's principle on soliciting motions, all motions have been examined and filed for investigation by the Motions Examinations Committee and have been dealt with by units concerned in line with the suggestions stated in the investigation report for handling all motions. While the congress has been in session, we have handled 245 motions. The presidium meeting also decided to submit the above mentioned draft resolutions and reports to the congress session for examination and vote.

CSO: 4005/452

PARTY AND STATE

NEI MONGGOL CONGRESS SESSION ENDS 27 DECEMBER

SK280343 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 Dec 82

[Text] According to our reporter (Zhao Xingyan), after a 9-day meeting, the fifth session of the Fifth Autonomous Regional People's Congress successfully concluded in Hohhot Municipality on 27 December. The session called on the people of various nationalities throughout the region to work with one heart and one mind and to go all out to make the region strong through hard work so as to successfully fulfill the regional 1983 plans for the national economy and social development. The session also urged the people across the region to strive to achieve a turn for the better in the next 5 years in the region's financial and economic fields and in the region's public security and social morale, as well as to strive to quadruple the regional industrial and agricultural output value or to overfulfill the output value target by the end of this century.

This was the last session of the Fifth Regional People's Congress. During the session, participating deputies earnestly heard and discussed the guidelines of the fifth session of the Fifth National People's Congress and various work reports and resolutions submitted to the session. Leading comrades, including Zhou Hui, Ting Mao, Wang Duo, Kong Fei, Wang Yilun and Bu He, participated in the session's group discussions.

Participating deputies unanimously noted: Over the years, the autonomous regional people's government has earnestly implemented the important instruction given by the CPC Central Committee on Nei Monggol's work and the guideline issued by the State Council on economic construction and has stabilized and developed the region's political stability and unity by relying on efforts by the people of various nationalities, bringing about a dynamic and promising situation in industrial, agricultural and livestock production.

Participating deputies stated: The year of 1983 will come soon. This is the third extended period for fulfilling the sixth 5-year economic plan and has a vital bearing on making a good start in creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization. We should make further efforts to closely rally round the CPC Central Committee to carry forward the revolutionary pioneering spirit of arduous struggle and the down-to-earth workstyle and to be extremely enthusiastic in working hard for our own duties so as to make contributions to building Nei Monggol into a wealthy region with national unity and a highly developed civilization.

Ting Mao, executive chairman of the session and chairman of the Regional People's Congress Standing Committee, presided over the session at which participating deputies approved the resolution on the work report given by the regional people's government; the resolution on the reports of implementation of the regional 1982 plan for the national economy and of the arrangements for the national economy in 1983; and the resolution on the reports of the 1982 budget implementation and of the draft of the 1983 budget. The session also approved the work report given by the Regional People's Congress Standing Committee; the work report given by the regional higher people's court; the work report given by the Regional People's Procuratorate; the resolution on the deputy quota and electoral affairs for the Sixth Regional People's Congress; and the report given by the session's Motion Examination Committee on motion examination.

Also attending the session were executive members of the session's presidium, including Zhou Hui, Ting Mao, Wang Yilun, Gao Zengpei, Shen Xinfu, Ke Ligeng, Liu Chang, Sun Lanfeng, Zhang Rugang, Han Feng, Qi Junshan, Se-Yin-Ba-Ya-Er, Bao-Ri-Le-Dai and E-Qi-Er-Hu-Ya-Ke-Tu. Attending the session held on 27 December were 717 deputies. In concluding the session, all participants rose and loudly sang the national anthem.

Attending the session as observers were Fourth Regional CPPCC Committee members who had attended its fifth session and responsible comrades from the regional party and government organs.

CSO: 4005/452

PARTY AND STATE

TING MAO DELIVERS CONGRESS WORK REPORT

SK270132 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 24 Dec 82

[Text] In his report on the work of the Autonomous Regional People's Congress Standing Committee, Ting Mao, chairman of the Regional People's Congress Standing Committee, stated: In exercising authority according to the local organizational law, the Standing Committee of the Fifth Regional People's Congress scored achievements in work by bearing in mind the actual situation in the region and for the first time brought into full play the role of the local organs of state power.

Ting Mao stated: The Standing Committee of the Regional People's Congress regarded as this year's central task the work to organize the people of various nationalities across the region to study and discuss the draft of the revised constitution and adopted a resolution on further organizing the people across the region to study and discuss the draft of the revised constitution. In organizing the people to study and discuss the draft, comrades of the Regional People's Congress Standing Committee paid many visits to various leagues, municipalities, banners, counties and grassroot units to keep abreast of the situation and to sum up experiences gained in discussion. By examining 1,176 proposals submitted by the subordinate organs of various leagues, municipalities, banners and counties, the Standing Committee classified the proposals into 126 items in a comprehensive way and reported these items on two occasions to the National Constitution Revision Committee.

Ting Mao stated: According to the state's laws and orders, the Standing Committee, bearing in mind the region's characteristics, examined, approved and drafted some local laws and rules, formulating autonomous provisions for the region and approving the trial provisions on environmental protection in the region and the temporary acts on trying economic cases and collecting lawsuit fees by the people's courts at all levels across the region.

He stated: In dealing blows to serious economic crimes, the Standing Committee, according to the report of the Regional People's Procuratorate, agreed with the arrest of (Tian Fenglin), deputy to the Fifth Regional People's Congress, who had committed crimes of embezzlement, speculation and profiteering. The Standing Committee of the Hohhot Municipal People's Congress dismissed him from membership according to the law.

Ting Mao stated: The Standing Committee earnestly dealt with the 1,104 motions submitted by deputies during the fourth session of the Fifth Regional People's Congress. Approved by the session's Motion Examination Committee, 1,071 motions were placed on file for investigations. As of 5 November, the Standing Committee had completely dealt with 1,045 motions and informed the deputies of the result of their motions. In addition, the Standing Committee dismissed and employed a number of cadres according to the law.

CSO: 4005/452

PARTY AND STATE

NEI MONGGOL CONGRESS SESSION HOLDS PLENARY MEETING

SK251057 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 24 Dec 82

[Text] According to our reporter (Duan Junyuan), the fifth session of the Fifth Regional People's Congress held its third plenary meeting on the morning of 24 December. The meeting heard the report by Ting Mao, chairman of the Regional People's Congress Standing Committee, on the work of the Regional People's Congress Standing Committee, the written report by Li Wenjing, president of the regional higher people's court, on the work of the regional higher people's court, the written report by Han Shijin, chief procurator of the Regional People's Procuratorate, on the work of the Regional People's Procuratorate and the explanation made by Qi Junshan, vice chairman of the Regional People's Congress Standing Committee, on the number of deputies to be elected to the Sixth Regional People's Congress and on some electoral issues.

Shen Xinfu, executive chairman of the congress session and vice chairman of the Regional People's Congress Standing Committee, presided over the 24 December meeting. Wang Duo, Wang Yilun, Han Feng, Qi Junshan, Bao-Ri-Le-Dai, E-Gi-Er-Hu-Ya-Ke-Tu, (Yun Yili), (Wu Jian), (Wang Jian), (He Leng) and (Gao Yuangi) were also executive chairmen of the 24 December meeting. Attending the meeting as observers were members participating in the fifth plenary session of the Fourth Regional CPPCC Committee. Also attending as observers were leading comrades of the regional people's government and responsible comrades of the organs of the Regional People's Congress Standing Committee and of various government departments. Beginning from the afternoon of 24 December, group discussions were held.

CSO: 4005/452

PARTY AND STATE

NEI MONGGOL CONGRESS SESSION HOLDS SECOND PRESIDIUM MEETING

SK242313 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Dec 82

[Text] According to our reporter, on the morning of 23 December the fifth session of the Fifth Regional People's Congress held the second presidium meeting to hear the report by Se-Yin-Ba-Ya-Er, secretary-general of the congress, on deputies' discussions of the guidelines of the fifth session of the Fifth NPC relayed by Chairman Ting Mao and on deputies' discussions of the government work report delivered by Chairman Kong Fei.

Se-Yin-Ba-Ya-Er said: Over the past few days deputies have been full of vigor, taken the floor one after another and engaged in warm discussions. They held that the fifth session of the Fifth NPC is an unprecedentedly grand session with historical significance. The new constitution is a legal guarantee for creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization. The sixth 5-year plan is a guiding principle for fulfilling the magnificent objective set forth by the 12th Party Congress. The deputies pledged to observe, safeguard and implement the new constitution, unite as one and make active efforts to fulfill the sixth 5-year plan.

Se-Yin-Ba-Ya-Er said in his report: Deputies have expressed satisfaction with Chairman Kong Fei's report in which the results of economic construction in 1982 have been properly summed up. Many deputies spoke glowingly of the excellent situation in 1982 in line with reality and pledged to scale new heights in 1983. Se-Yin-Ba-Ya-Er said: Having reviewed the achievements scored in the first 2 years of the sixth 5-year plan, deputies are fully confident in completing the plan in the latter 3 years and in quadrupling the annual gross industrial and agricultural output value by the end of this century. Deputies also made many valuable suggestions on the government work report. Ting Mao, chairman of the Regional People's Congress Standing Committee and executive chairman of the congress session, presided over the second presidium meeting.

CSO: 4005/452

PARTY AND STATE

NEI MONGGOL CPPCC COMMITTEE SESSION ENDS 28 DECEMBER

SK290411 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Dec 82

[Text] According to our reporters (Wu Xinmin) and (Chen Shouzhi), the fifth session of the Fourth Autonomous Regional CPPCC Committee successfully concluded in Hohhot Municipality on the afternoon of 28 December. This is the last session of the Fourth Regional CPPCC Committee.

During the session, participating members earnestly examined the report given by Zhou Beifeng, vice chairman of the Regional CPPCC Committee, on the work of the Regional CPPCC Standing Committee; heard the report given by Liang Yiming, vice chairman of the Regional CPPCC Committee, on relaying the spirit of the fifth sessions of the Fifth NPC and the Fifth CPPCC National Committee; earnestly studied the new constitution, the new CPPCC regulations and Premier Zhao Ziyang's report on the sixth 5-year economic plan; attended as observers the fifth session of the Fifth Regional People's Congress; and heard the report given by Kong Fei, chairman of the regional people's government, on the government work and other reports.

Since the beginning of the session, with the high sense of the responsibility of being the country's masters and with full political enthusiasm, participating members have warmly carried out full discussions on each item on the session's agenda and have advanced many favorable proposals on regional political life, economic construction, science and technology, education, cultural undertakings and on the CPPCC work concerned.

Participating members pledged, under the guidance of the spirit of the 12th CPC Congress and of the fifth sessions of the Fifth NPC and the Fifth CPPCC National Committee, to unite as one with the people of various nationalities across the region, to work with one heart and one mind, to go all out to make the region strong by being enthusiastic and continually forging ahead to strive to further steel and develop the wide-ranging patriotic united front, to create a new situation in the CPPCC work and in the regional socialist modernization, to safeguard the world's peace and to realize the reunification of the motherland.

Zhou Beifeng, vice chairman of the Regional CPPCC Committee, presided over the session's closing ceremony. Zhao Zhanshan, vice chairman of the Regional CPPCC Committee, delivered a closing speech. In a show of hands, a vote by participating members unanimously approved the political resolution

adopted at the session; the resolution on the work report of the Regional CPPCC Standing Committee; and the resolution on motion examination submitted by the session's Motion Examination Committee.

The session was closed with the solemn national anthem.

Attending the session were Keuibi, chairman of the Regional CPPCC Committee, and vice chairmen of the Regional CPPCC Committee, including Sun Lanfeng, Wu Daping, Yang Lingde, Na-Qin-Shuang-He-Er, Wang Jiangong, Qi Yongcun, Liang Yiming, Wang Haishan and Wei Zhaorong. Attending the session as observers were responsible persons from the Regional CPC Committee, the united front work departments and CPPCC committees of various leagues and municipalities and from various democratic parties and mass organizations.

CSO: 4005/452

PARTY AND STATE

NEI MONGGOL CPPCC URGES HELPING HAND FOR CPC

SK290509 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Dec 82

[Excerpts] On 28 December the fifth session of the Fourth Autonomous Regional CPPCC Committee adopted a political resolution to call on the CPPCC organizations and members at all levels, various democratic parties and personages of various circles and nationalities throughout the region to unite as one and to exert all-out efforts in struggles so as to make due contributions to creating a new situation in the CPPCC work and in the work on the patriotic united front.

The political resolution notes: The session firmly supported the resolutions adopted at the fifth sessions of the Fifth NPC and the Fifth CPPCC National Committee. The session contended that the new constitution approved by the fifth session of the Fifth NPC fully reflects the fundamental interests of the people of various nationalities across the country and their common desire. It is the general charter for managing state affairs and giving the state peace and security in the new period and also constitutes the fundamental guiding principle governing all CPPCC activities. The session also contended that the new regulations adopted at the fifth session of the Fifth CPPCC National Committee are correct guidelines for the CPPCC committees at all levels to create a new situation in work in the new historic period. The session urged the CPPCC committees at all levels and various democratic parties and mass organizations that are members of the CPPCC organizations to earnestly study, publicize and implement the new constitution and the new CPPCC regulations so as to strive to bring about a new level in the CPPCC work.

The political resolution points out: The sixth 5-year economic plan adopted at the fifth session of the Fifth NPC is sound and vigorous for developing the economy by conducting readjustment. Realistically fulfilling the plan will certainly lay a solid foundation for quadrupling the country's industrial and agricultural output value by the end of this century.

The political resolution points out: The session firmly agreed with the regional people's government work report given by Kong Fei, chairman of the regional people's government.

The political resolution points out: The first session of the Fifth Regional CPPCC Committee will be held in the first half of 1983. Following the fifth session, the Regional CPPCC Standing Committee should concentrate on getting well prepared for the convocation of the first session of the Fifth Regional CPPCC Committee so as to create favorable conditions for further successes by the next CPPCC Committee.

In conclusion, the political resolution urges the CPPCC committees and members at all levels, various democratic parties and personages of various circles and nationalities to earnestly implement the CPC's principle of long-term coexistence, mutual supervision, mutual utter devotion to the revolutionary cause and partaking in each other's honor or disgrace, to steel and develop the patriotic united front and to help the CPC and the people's government improve their work and upgrade their work efficiency so as to make due contributions to achieving a fundamental turn for the better in the country's financial and economic work, social morale and in the party's workstyle, as well as to successfully advance the program of achieving a socialist modernization in the country.

CSO: 4005/452

PARTY AND STATE

NEI MONGGOL URGES PARTY STYLE RECTIFICATION

SK210546 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Feb 83

[Text] According to our reporter (Zhao Zhongxun), leading personnel of the Standing Committee of the Autonomous Regional CPC Committee and the Regional Discipline Inspection Commission, bearing in mind the actual situation in the region, earnestly studied the work report delivered at the Second Plenary Session of the CPCCC Discipline Inspection Commission. They pledged, from now on, to set examples in achieving, as soon as possible, a fundamental turn for the better in the party's style.

On 18-19 February, the Regional CPC Committee sponsored an enlarged meeting of its Standing Committee, at which participating members together with the leading personnel of the Regional Discipline Inspection Commission earnestly studied the work report delivered at the Second Plenary Session of the CPCCC Discipline Inspection Commission in regard to achieving as soon as possible a fundamental turn for the better in the party's style.

They unanimously held: In the work report, the appraisal of the style currently prevailing in the party and the summing-up of experience gained in the discipline inspection work are totally in conformity with the principle of seeking truth from facts, and its proposals on ways to achieve as soon as possible a fundamental turn for the better in the party's style and to create a new situation in the discipline inspection work are totally feasible. We must earnestly study and deeply master the guidelines of the 12th CPC Congress documents, as well as resolutely implement the documents in line with the actual situation in the region.

During their discussions at the meeting, participating comrades pointed out: Since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the style of our party has reached an obvious turn for the better. The Regional CPC Committee has scored marked achievements in various fields by resolutely implementing the line, principles and policies set forth at the Third Plenary Session, bringing about a gratifying change in the party's style. As a result, the contingent of party members has become more united than before and the party's workstyle has also made progress and become stronger. Party committees at all levels have successfully accelerated the program of achieving the four modernizations by taking the lead in introducing various production responsibility systems and implementing the policies on intellectuals

and on national affairs. However, there are also problem of historic nature inside the party.

In his speech, (Wang Jianguo), Standing Committee member of the Regional Discipline Inspection Commission, stated: At present, there are still fairly serious malpractices across the region in the field of transferring workers to other plants, demobilizing PLA fighters, changing agriculturay family registers into non-agricultural ones, recruiting new students and workers and distributing resident houses, which are giving rise to serious complaints from the masses. Leading cadres at all levels should set examples in workstyle and actively measure themselves and examine their work by the standards of guiding principles so as to overcome their shortcoming. Correct their mistakes and, by showing the fine style of the party, approach a fundamental turn for the better in social morale.

In his speech, (Zhu He), Standing Committee member of the Regional CPC Committee and first secretary of the Hohhot City CPC Committee, stressed: In replacing old cadres with new ones in response to the drive for structural reform, it is imperative to uphold the principle of appointing people on their merits as cadre successors and to give opportunities to the large number of people who have a talent for duty.

Participating comrades held that it was very important for them to set aright the party's style and to be in unity with the CPC Central Committee politically. They stated: 1983 is the first year for creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization and wresting a fundamental turn for the better in the party's style within the 5 years, as well as for creating a new situation in discipline inspection work. To achieve as soon as possible a fundamental turn for the better in the party's style under the new situation, we should first study the 12th CPC Congress documents, measure ourselves by the standards of the documents and, from now on, set examples in workstyle, so that we can ensure what we say is very convincing in influencing others and party members, can contend for the initiative in rectifying the party's style in an all-round way and are really able to be united with the CPC Central Committee politically.

In his speech, Bu He, deputy secretary of the Regional CPC Committee and acting chairman of the Regional People's Government, stated: The work report delivered at the Second Plenary Session of the CPCCC Discipline Inspection Commission has enabled us to enhance our confidence and courage in achieving as soon as possible a fundamental turn for the better in the party's style. We must start our rectification drive among the leading organs under the Regional CPC Committee and enable them to take the lead in arousing all party members to adopt effective measures for establishing or improving various regulations and rules, enhancing ideological education and conducting inspection in a regular manner. By so doing will we certainly be able to achieve a fundamental turn for the better in the party's style within 5 years.

Among those who spoke at the meeting were (Song Peixian), (Chi Rulin), Shen Xinfu, (Shen Fenyong), (Shu Lei), Kong Fei, (Liu Zhuxian) and (Zhou Qi). Also attending the meeting were Comrades Ting Mao, Zhang Pengtu, (Lin Meiran), Ba-Tu-Ba-Gen and Peng Mengyu.

CSO: 4005/477

PARTY AND STATE

NEI MONGGOL OFFICIAL REPORTS ON DEPUTY ELECTION

SK270515 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 24 Dec 82

[Text] In his report on the details of quota and electoral affairs for deputies to the Sixth Regional People's Congress, Qi Junshan, vice chairman of the Regional People's Congress Standing Committee, stated: In line with the fact that our region covers a vast territory and the multinational population is scattered, the quota of 800 deputies for the Sixth Regional People's Congress has been set forth by referring to the provisions concerned.

In referring to apportionment, Qi Junshan stated: There are 16 million people who live in rural and pastoral areas across the region and over 3 million people who live in the 10 cities. If a deputy from rural and pastoral areas represents a population five times larger than an urban deputy represents, it will certainly result in too many urban deputies and relatively fewer deputies representing the vast rural and pastoral areas. In line with the actual situation, the draft resolution adopted at the fifth session of the Fifth Regional People's Congress on the deputy quota and electoral affairs for the Sixth Regional People's Congress proposes that one deputy in rural and pastoral areas represent the people whose number is four times larger than the number of urban people represented by one urban deputy. In other words there is one deputy per 40,000 people in rural and pastoral areas and one deputy per 10,000 people in urban areas. The population figure of both urban and rural and pastoral areas will be fixed according to the statistical data compiled by the 1982 national census held on 1 July.

Qi Junshan also explained apportionment for leagues that have so few people, for the regional military district and for returned overseas Chinese. In referring to the proportion of deputies for Monggol and other minority nationalities, Qi Junshan stated: Our region's Monggol population accounts for 12.92 percent of the total regional figure, and the population of other minority nationalities accounts for 2.58 percent. In line with this situation, the draft resolution contends that Monggol deputies should account for around 35 percent of the total quota and deputies from other minority nationalities should account for around 10 percent.

Qi Junshan stated: The deputy election for the Sixth Regional People's Congress should be completed by the end of June 1983. Various municipalities as well as banners, counties and cities under the jurisdiction of leagues should convene their people's congress prior to the end of February 1983 to elect their deputies for the Sixth Regional People's Congress.

He also explained electoral affairs in detail. He urged units in charge of electoral affairs, in conducting electoral work, to curtail as much as possible the number of candidates who hold too many concurrent posts.

CSO: 4005/452

PARTY AND STATE

COMMENTATOR ON TRAINING RURAL CADRES

SK101206 Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 22 Jan 83 p 1

[Commentator article: "Continue to Attend Vigorously to the Training of Rural Cadres"]

[Text] This newspaper carried the story on Yang Jisheng (secretary of a production brigade party branch) breaking the "common big pot." We reported this story not only to show that egalitarianism must be overcome and the "pot" must be broken but also to explain that the failure of some rural cadres to understand the responsibility system and the party's policies toward rural areas, their hesitancy to implement or even their resisting the policies is, in most cases, a problem of understanding. Once they enhance their understanding and eliminate the "leftist" influence, they will firmly implement the party's policies and lead the masses to advance. Therefore, we must vigorously attend to the education and training of grassroots cadres.

The training of grassroots cadres is an important experience gained in implementing the party's economic policies and, in particular, the responsibility system in agricultural production in recent years. In the past, we were deeply influenced by "leftist" influence and went too far in practicing egalitarianism. We tried to achieve a higher degree of collective ownership despite our poor conditions, believing that socialism means "larger in scale, a higher degree of collective ownership, egalitarianism and everyone being equally poor." After the third plenary session, the system of assigning output quotas on a production group, household or individual basis, to say nothing of the all-round contracting system, was still banned in many localities in the province. Later on, the system of contracted responsibilities with payment linked to output was implemented province-wide very rapidly and in a rather good way. To date, 95 percent of the production teams have introduced the all-round contracting system. How did we achieve such speed? An important reason is the training of cadres at the county, commune and brigade levels. In the past 2 years, the various counties all ran training classes for grassroots cadres to study the party's policies, sum up experience drawn from practice and emancipate their minds. After attending training sessions, those who were not convinced ideologically have now straightened out their thinking and those who refused to have anything more to do with the new policy have become active. Once a policy

line is decided, cadres become the decisive factor. Once cadres straighten out their thinking, the party's policy can be implemented quickly and in a better way.

At present, some localities are paying less attention to the training of rural grassroots cadres. They argue that the training was necessary in the past when the responsibility system was being introduced because at that time the people's minds were not fully emancipated, and they resisted the system. Now that they have straightened out their thinking and the all-round contracting system is being widely implemented, further training is uncalled for. Such a view is wrong. Insofar as the system of responsibility in agricultural production is concerned, we have yet to popularize the all-round contracting system in a still vaster area. Localities that have introduced the system still need to improve it and raise its standard. Although we have achieved advances in developing socialist agriculture with special Chinese characteristics, viewing the situation as a whole we are still in the process of exploration. Therefore, we must constantly study new things and solve new problems. Various outdated ideologies and habits often hamper people from appreciating the new situation and accepting new things. As a result, we have let opportunities slip, caused delays in work and suffered losses. All of these require us to further carry out the ideological and political education of cadres well.

By carrying out systematic education we should help them further emancipate their minds, broaden their horizons, continue to eliminate the influence of "leftist" ideology, break the conventions that hamper the development of the productive forces and correctly approach new things. Simultaneously, we should educate them to learn from practice, the masses and experts whatever they do not understand; to conduct research and experiments whenever they are confronted with major problems; and to sincerely and vigorously carry out those undertakings demanded by the masses which can be carried out.

From our experience in the past, to execute the training of cadres well, we must solve the following problems: First, we must not substitute training classes for meetings. We should not assemble cadres in the name of holding training classes but in fact give work instructions to them. Also, the training period should not be too short. Second, leading cadres should study together with grassroots cadres, not just issue orders from the sidelines. They should sit down together with the cadres to study documents from beginning to end, compare notes with them, sum up experiences and solve problems. Third, we should draw responsible persons of relevant departments to participate in the training. The implementation of rural policies involves many spheres, links and units. We should invite them to sit in on training classes, hear the opinions of grassroots cadres and work out measures to solve problems together. The training classes should be devoted to the study of the 12th National Party Congress documents and relevant central regulations on developing the rural economy. It is necessary to integrate theory with reality, proceed from reality and unify our thinking and understanding.

The spring festival is around the corner and spring farming will soon begin. Localities should make the best use of their time to carry out the training of cadres well.

PARTY AND STATE

CHEN MUHUA, OTHERS LOOK TOWARD NEW YEAR

OW311208 Beijing XINHUA in English 1123 GMT 31 Dec 82

["Chinese People Look Toward 1983"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, 31 Dec (XINHUA)--Officials, artists and the common folk, in ushering in the new year, hope to do a better job in their work, increase friendship and cooperation with people throughout the world and expand trade with other countries.

"I hope 1983 will bring happiness to people all over the world," said 74-year-old Wang Bingnan, president of the Chinese People's Association for friendship with foreign countries. Wang, who has served as association president for 8 years, hoped people of all countries will work together to safeguard world peace.

Chen Muhua, minister of foreign economic relations and trade, looked toward 1983 with optimism for the work of her ministry. "Our foreign trade in the new year will register further development," she said.

In 1982, China's import and export moved forward at a growth rate higher than the world's average growth rate. It also topped the 8.7 percent yearly growth rate set by the newly-adopted sixth 5-year plan for development of the national economy. "We will do our best to keep the momentum in 1983," she said.

She spoke of raising the proportion of exports in relation to imports, developing new exports and seeking new markets.

Chen said her ministry will play an active role in using foreign funds, introducing advanced techniques and equipment, contracting to build projects, expanding labor cooperation, and promoting technology imports, exports economic assistance and international technical cooperation.

Zeng Qingcun, a research fellow at the Institute of Atmospheric Physics under the Chinese Academy of Sciences, said "the new year will see progress in all fields across the country. We scientists are determined to help build a powerful China." Zeng, 47, said he hopes to see expanded

international science and technology exchanges. "I have had good experience and exchanges with foreign scientists," Zeng said. "We wish to strengthen our international contacts and cooperation for the benefit of the world."

Li Guangzong, 50, furnace man of the Capital Iron and Steel Company, hoped to see continuation and improvement of the job responsibility system his company has been practicing in the last 2 years. "By linking production with payment," Li said, "the system has made the increase of production everyone's business, thus making the workers more aware of their role as masters of the factory. Because of the production increase, I can bring home a bonus of 20 yuan to 30 yuan every month in addition to my 77-yuan wage."

Li believed the target of a 15 percent to 20 percent increase in production set by his mill can be met in 1983, thus also increasing workers' income.

Minister of Education He Dongchang said "the party's 12th National Congress designated education as one of the strategic priorities for China's economic growth. This marks an important turning-point in the development of China's education. The 10 million teachers and staff and the more than 200 million students have pledged to make new progress in the new year." At the same time, the minister said, "work should be done to readjust and reform education, especially that in the rural areas, so that we can train more competent personnel for the nation's socialist construction."

He Dongchang said personnel training will draw on the experience of foreign countries, and strengthen cultural, educational, scientific and technological ties. "Therefore, we need help and support from more foreign friends and experts," he said.

Zhang Wenxiu, a 47-year-old peasant of Yuyuantan People's Commune in Beijing's western suburbs, predicted his 1983 income will top the record 1,900 yuan he earned this year. He said he wished the weather in 1983 will be favorable. Zhang used to be in debt for 2,300 yuan until a few years ago. In the new year, he plans to buy a washing machine, two more bicycles and furniture for the new eight-room house he built in 1982.

Beijing opera actress Zhao Yanxia said that in the coming year she hopes to give better training to her more than 10 students from across the country while preparing for new roles. The 54-year-old actress is known for her performances in the traditional lady's "Dan" role. She also has created her own roles as a young wife, a woman fighter, and a young man. Zhao's 1980 performance tour of 10 U.S. cities was a great hit in that nation.

The opera theater group Zhao is leading undertook a new form of management in April 1981. The government only pays 70 percent of the salaries of the group members while the other 30 percent plus many expenses come entirely from the earnings of the group's performances. All the group's members have been mobilized and the actors' monthly income has increased 70 percent.

Guo Yuehua, this year's 26-year-old champion at both the Hong Kong table tennis world cup and the national competition, said "table tennis players in the world have greatly improved their skills in recent years, especially those from Japan and Sweden." Guo predicted more outstanding new players will appear at the 37th world table tennis championships in Tokyo next April. "If we Chinese players want to maintain our supremacy in table tennis, we need harder training to improve our skills," he said.

CSO: 4000/67

PARTY AND STATE

BEIJING COUNTY INSTITUTES CADRE CONTRACT SYSTEM

OW181321 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0038 GMT 17 Feb 83

[By reporters Tao Yuan and Yan Zhenguo]

[Text] Beijing, 17 Feb (XINHUA)--To cope with the new situation arising since the separation of government administration from commune management, Changping County in Beijing Municipality has decided to institute the system of selecting and employing cadres working for economic organizations at commune level.

Changping is a county in the municipality that has been selected to try out the separation of government from commune management. Township people's government has been set up through election in 22 of the county's 24 communes, where the people's commune has become a collective economic organization. In order to change the situation in which commune cadres regarded their job as an "iron bowl" and "eating from the same big pot," raise the work efficiency at commune offices and enable the economic organization to more effectively manage the economy in accordance with objective law, the county in 1981 selected Shahe Commune to experiment reform in cadre employment system. After summing up Shahe Commune's experience, Changping County recently decided to institute the system of selecting and employing cadres working for all economic organizations at commune level.

The specific details of the system are as follows: Cadres who are selected to work in communes must sign an employment contract stipulating the place of work, duties, labor remuneration, rewards and punishments; the term of the contract is 1 year and a new contract must be signed when the old one expires to continue the employment. Cadres who are incompetent or not needed at the end of a contract should get other jobs arranged by the county personnel department if they are state cadres, or go back to their former units if they are not state cadres. Those who violate the contract may be dismissed at any time.

The practice of Shahe Commune's pioneering reform in the first 2 years has proved that there are many advantages in instituting this system. The cadres' appointment, dismissal and remuneration are directly related to their work efficiency, thereby effectively integrating the power, responsibility and profits, harnessing enthusiasm of cadres in their work and ridding the mal-practice of life tenure for employed cadres who were paid regardless of the quality and quantity of their work. At the same time, the system has also solved the problem of dismissing cadres and helped to make the contingent of cadres younger and more revolutionized, educated and professionally competent.

PARTY AND STATE

CONFERENCE ON 'RECUPERATION' OF VETERAN CADRES

OW301251 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1524 GMT 26 Jan 83

[Excerpts] Beijing, 26 Jan (XINHUA)--Politically, it is necessary to show full respect for veteran cadres who have left their posts for recuperation [li xiu 4418 0128]; with regard to their livelihood, it is necessary to take good care of their needs and enthusiastically create conditions for them to carry out the work which they are able to do and for them to have a longer life. These were the demands put forward by a conference held by the Ministry of Labor and Personnel and the party committee of the central state organs from 25 to 26 January for the State Council's ministries, commissions and units concerned to exchange experience in doing a good job of managing veteran cadres who have left their posts for recuperation.

The Ministry of Coal Industry, the Ministry of Aviation Industry, the Ministry of Space Industry, the Ministry of Railways and Beijing Municipality's Tong County party committee introduced at the conference their experiences in doing a good job of managing veteran cadres who have left their posts for recuperation.

Jiao Shanmin, vice minister of labor and personnel, and Wang Rui, permanent deputy secretary of the party committee of central state organs, stressed at the conference: At present, a large number of veteran cadres of the state organs have left their posts for recuperation. With the deepening of the organizational restructuring, there will be still more veteran comrades to withdraw from the first line. These veteran comrades have carried out struggles for the party and the communist cause for decades and have made tremendous contributions after undergoing difficulties and obstacles.

They called on the comrades handling veteran cadres' affairs to conscientiously study and understand the guidelines of Comrade Hu Yaobang's letter in reply to Comrade Yang Shaozeng, a veteran cadre who had left his post for recuperation, and to enthusiastically perform such work well in order to fully embody the concern of the party and the state for veteran cadres who have left their posts for recuperation.

CSO: 4005/452

PARTY AND STATE

CADRES SHOULD UNDERSTAND POLICIES

SK291254 Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese 29 Nov 82 p 1

[Article by TIANJIN RIBAO commentator: "Cadres Must Attach Importance to Improving Their Understanding of Policies--on Ways to Create a New Situation"]

[Excerpts] Studying the party's policies and improving understanding of policies is a regular task for each and every cadre because the party's line, principles and policies must be implemented by cadres and carried out through organizations. It will make considerable difference if cadres have a good understanding of policies. At present, improving the cadres' understanding of policies while organizing them to study after the 12th National Party Congress has become more clearly necessary and pressing. Only by improving cadres' understanding of policies can we keep abreast of the development of the current situation.

To create a new situation, we must further emancipate thinking and give full rein to our creativity. This depends to a large extent on the cadres' understanding of policies. At present, some comrades, while implementing the party's policies, are somewhat apt to be disrupted by the "left" or right interference. They have doubts and misgivings, are hesitant and even view some party policies from a wrong viewpoint. This situation shows that we must not only earnestly study the party's policies but also, on the basis of drawing on both the positive and negative experiences of the past, concentrate our efforts on understanding the party's policies and on enhancing our consciousness and staunchness in implementing the party's policies. The party's principles and policies defined in the documents of the 12th National Party Congress were formulated on the basis of summing up experiences gained in the scores of years in the past. They are a replenishment and development of the correct line, principles and policies defined since the third plenary session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, reflecting the objective law of things. In the days to come, all cadres must act in accordance with these policies in creating a new situation in their work.

At present, in improving the cadres' understanding of policies, we must combine the elimination of the "left" ideological influence with the emancipation of thinking. At the same time, we must also guard against rightist interference. Only by doing so can we lose no time in carrying out our work and create a new situation in a better way in accordance with the party's policies.

Implementing the guidelines of the 12th National Party Congress and fulfilling the tasks it set forth needs the broad masses of Communist Party members and cadres to maintain unity with the Party Central Committee and requires them to work with one heart and one soul in implementing the party's policies. In this regard, the cadres' attention to enhancing their understanding of policies is of great practical significance. The party's principles and policies are linked with the hearts of the people and have a vital bearing on the interests of the people. While implementing policies, cadres must be careful and must not be swayed by emotions.

If our broad masses of cadres enhance their understanding of policies and of the party's fighting program, heighten their confidence in their undertakings, work with one heart and one soul in implementing the party's policies, do things diligently and efficiently, enhance their spirit, give full rein to their creativity and serve as models of the masses, a new situation will appear on all fronts and in all fields of work.

CSO: 4005/452

PARTY AND STATE

CPC URGES PROMOTING YOUNG, MIDDLE-AGED CADRES

HK300944 Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 16 Dec 82 p 1

[Report: "Municipal CPC Committee's Organization Department Meeting Demands Further Eliminating 'Leftist' Influence, Emancipating Mind and Promoting and Cultivating Outstanding Middle-Aged and Young Cadres"]

[Text] The Organization Department of the municipal CPC Committee held a meeting yesterday to exchange experiences in promoting and cultivating young and middle-aged cadres. The meeting demanded further eliminating the "leftist" influence of under-estimating knowledge and despising intellectuals. It called for emancipating minds, being very bold and resolute and using readily available methods to promote to various leading posts energetic, outstanding personnel with professional knowledge.

The meeting was presided over by Mao Yaoji, member of the Standing Committee and head of the Organization Department of the municipal CPC Committee. The leading party group of the Animal Husbandry Bureau, the party committee of the Shoudu Iron and Steel Company, the party group of the Building Materials Bureau, the party committee of Qinghua University and the party committee of the Shahe people's commune in Changping County passed on their experiences at the meeting. Jin Jian, member of the Standing Committee and deputy head of the Organization Department of the municipal CPC Committee, delivered a report on the present state of affairs in promoting young and middle-aged cadres in the city and on the tasks ahead in this respect. Li Rui, director of the Young Cadre Bureau under the Organization Department of the CPC Central Committee, spoke at the meeting.

The meeting pointed out that since the third plenary session, gratifying results had been achieved in the promotion of young and middle-aged cadres in the city. Since 1980, 3,600 outstanding young and middle-aged cadres have been promoted to various leading posts at or above county and departmental levels. Progress has also been achieved in making the ranks of leading cadres better educated and more professionally competent. However, we still have far to go to meet the requirements set forth by the 12th Party Congress and to fulfill the hard tasks ahead. Thus, we must further emancipate our minds and quicken our pace. At present, the main obstacles to this field of work are "leftist" influence, which has not yet been thoroughly cleared away, and in particular the trend of under-estimating knowledge and looking down on intellectuals, which still prevails among a fairly great number of comrades.

The meeting called on the party committees at all levels to conscientiously study the 12th Party Congress documents, thoroughly eliminate "leftist" influence, wipe out the conservative thinking of small producers and correctly understand the cadre standard in the new period of time. It is necessary to help the broad masses of cadres, especially the leading cadres at all levels, really know the position and role of intellectuals in the new period and really understand that like the workers and peasants, intellectuals are also a reliable force of our party. Attention must be given to choosing and promoting to leading posts in organization departments a number of young and middle-aged professional cadres who possess political integrity and the ability to do cadre work.

The meeting stressed that we must further emancipate our minds and broaden our vision and we must not stick to one pattern to appoint meritorious people. We should be bold enough to promote young and middle-aged cadres to certain posts. Only by so doing will it be possible to train and cultivate persons of ability and accumulate experiences in this respect. With regard to those standby cadres, if they are mature enough, they must be promoted in good time to leadership groups in the current organizational restructure so that they can give full play to their role and professional knowledge. It is permissible to break a rule to promote some extraordinary, promising young and middle-aged cadres into leadership groups to shoulder heavy loads and play leading roles.

The meeting pointed out that old comrades, and in particular the principal leading comrades of the party committees at all levels, must assume major responsibilities to choose, cultivate and promote young and middle-aged cadres and ensure good cooperation of old and new cadres and a smooth succession by the new from the old. The meeting earnestly hoped that old comrades will eagerly help young and middle-aged comrades who are not as senior or have the ability that they have to take the posts of heavy duties, so as to make new contributions to ensure the long-lasting stability of our party and country.

CSO: 4005/452

PARTY AND STATE

PEOPLE'S CONGRESS PLENARY MEETING HELD

SK250842 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 25 Dec 82

[Excerpts] According to our sources, the fourth session of the Ninth Tianjin Municipal People's Congress held its second plenary meeting on the afternoon of 24 December. The meeting heard the report by Chairman Yan Dakai on work of the Municipal People's Congress Standing Committee and heard the explanation made by Vice Chairman Wang Enhui on the number of deputies to be elected to the 10th Municipal People's Congress and on some electoral issues. Comrade Liu Gang presided over the meeting. Entrusted by the Ninth Municipal People's Congress Standing Committee, Chairman Yan Dakai made a report on the work done in the 8 months since the third session of the Ninth Municipal People's Congress.

Chairman Yan Dakai said: After this session various districts and counties will elect their deputies to the 10th Municipal People's Congress in accordance with the new constitution and with the relevant resolutions adopted by the fifth session of the Fifth NPC.

Entrusted by the Ninth Municipal People's Congress Standing Committee, Vice Chairman Wang Enhui made an explanation on the number of deputies to be elected to the 10th Municipal People's Congress and on some electoral issues. He said: In accordance with the resolution adopted at the fifth session of the Fifth NPC, in order to make identical the term of office of all the people's congresses in various provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government, the Tianjin Municipal People's Congress Standing Committee decided to end the term of the Ninth Municipal People's Congress ahead of time and let various districts, counties and the PLA units stationed in Tianjin elect some 800 deputies to the 10th Municipal People's Congress prior to the end of February 1983. Vice Chairman Wang Enhui also said that the first session of the 10th Municipal People's Congress will open in early-April 1983.

CSO: 4005/452

PARTY AND STATE

TIANJIN ISSUES CIRCULAR ON MALPRACTICES

SK281012 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 28 Dec 82

[Text] The temporary Discipline Inspection Commission of the Tianjin Municipal Party Committee issued a circular on 25 December on strictly stopping and correcting the malpractices that may arise during the new year and spring festival periods. The circular urged all party members, especially party-member leading cadres, to take the 1983 new year and spring festival as a new starting point to promote a fundamental improvement in party workstyle and social conduct, to set themselves as examples, break away from old habits and establish new ones, maintain and develop the party's fine traditions and workstyle, lead and arouse the masses with their exemplary deeds and make contributions to a fundamental improvement in party workstyle and social conduct.

The circular stresses that during the festive periods, efforts should be made to correct and prevent malpractices in the following five areas:

1. It is forbidden to occupy more or better houses by taking advantage of one's power or relations with somebody authoritative, or through under-the-counter deals. It is forbidden to seize public funds or properties or occupy farmlands to build private houses. It is forbidden to buy or build, with public funds, specialized houses for private use.
2. It is forbidden to indulge in extravagant wining and dining or present giving with public funds under false pretences. It is forbidden to invent all kinds of labels under which to spend money, issue bonuses or other materials as rewards and overtime premium arbitrarily at year end.
3. It is forbidden to engage in backdoor deals with relatives and friends for buying festive goods in short supply or to give them privileges in violation of stipulations.
4. It is forbidden to receive betrothal gifts, give feasts or use public cars in weddings. It is necessary to implement in exemplary fashion the birth control policy. It is forbidden to undermine birth control work or violate birth control systems.
5. It is strictly forbidden to engage in gambling and superstitious activities.

The circular states: Discipline inspection departments should sternly deal with those who violate the abovementioned regulations and stubbornly addict themselves to the malpractices; investigate and affix the responsibility for their malpractices; and give them necessary disciplinary punishment according to the nature and seriousness of their mistakes. Guard against those who indulge in economic malpractices gaining any profit, even a penny. Embezzlement, bribery and other serious economic crimes behind the malpractices should be investigated thoroughly once they are discovered and should be handled severely and promptly.

CSO: 4005/452

PARTY AND STATE

SHANXI CPC WORK MEETING CONVEYS NATIONAL MEETINGS

HK260317 Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 25 Dec 82

[Excerpts] The Shanxi Provincial CPC Committee has held a work meeting to convey and implement the spirit of the national conference of agricultural secretaries, the national rural ideological and political work conference, and the national conference on education for party members. The meeting concluded in Taiyuan on 25 December. Organization and Propaganda Department directors and party member education departments of all prefectural, municipal and county CPC committees, and representatives of the provincial organs and of model party report personnel, propagandists, party branch work guides, and party lesson instructors throughout the province, totalling 390 persons, attended the meeting.

The spirit of the meeting was conveyed to the prefectural, municipal and county CPC Committee secretaries attending the sixth enlarged plenary session of the Fourth Shanxi Provincial CPC Committee. The participants listened to the speech of Provincial CPC Committee [Chairman?] Huo Shilian at the plenary session. Provincial CPC Committee Executive Secretary Li Ligong, Secretary Wang Tingdong and Standing Committee member Hu Xiaoqin spoke at the meeting. The Provincial CPC Committee also arranged the work for 1983 at the meeting.

The participants pledged: We must continue to emancipate our minds, brace our revolutionary spirit, broaden our vision, and clear the way for advance. We must carry out still sounder and more extensive rural ideological and political work in the course of further developing the new situation already created in agriculture. We must also do a good job in education for party members on all fronts, so as to strengthen party building and enhance the party's combat effectiveness.

CSO: 4005/452

PARTY AND STATE

SHANXI PARTY COMMITTEE HOLDS PLENARY SESSION

HK250248 Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 23 Dec 82

[Excerpts] According to SHANXI RIBAO, the sixth enlarged plenary session of the Fourth Shanxi Provincial CPC Committee concluded on 19 December after 9 days in session. In accordance with the 12th Party Congress spirit, the meeting reviewed and summed up the work in 1982 and discussed and arranged the tasks for 1983. This was a vivid and lively meeting. The participants unanimously held: We must make new progress in the new year and take new strides toward creating a new situation in socialist modernization throughout the province.

Comrade Li Ligong presided at the session, Comrade Luo Guibo delivered a report entitled: Emancipate the mind, carry out bold reform, and create a new situation in the province's socialist modernization. Comrade Wang Tingdong, Wang Kewen and Wu Guangtang spoke respectively on agriculture, industry, and finance and trade work. Fifteen county CPC Committee secretaries introduced their experiences. Comrade Huo Shilian spoke at the conclusion of the session.

The meeting held: Due to the fact that the party organizations at all levels have further implemented the line, principles and policies since the third plenary session, the province's political situation has become better and better in 1982, and the political situation of stability and unity has been consolidated and developed. The party committees at all levels have shifted their main efforts to economic construction. This is a major change in work in the province. Following the genuine shift in work focus, the province's economic situation this year has been even better than last year. Output of all agricultural products except cotton, the total value of agricultural output, and the peasants' incomes have all set new records. According to initial statistics, grain production has reached 16.5 billion jin, an increase of 13.8 percent over last year. Cotton production was 190 million jin, an increase of 40.7 percent. Output of oil-bearing crops was 380 million jin, an increase of 57 percent. Total agricultural output value is 6.26 billion yuan, a rise of 16.5 percent. Average income of the peasants, including that from domestic sideline occupations, is 170 yuan, an increase of 26 percent.

The sustained growth of agriculture and the prosperity of the rural areas fully demonstrate the tremendous power of the series of rural economic policies laid down since the third plenary session, and especially the system of contracted responsibilities with payment linked to output, whose main form in Shanxi is that of contracting the land to the households in exchange for fixed levies.

The province's industry has continued to implement the principle of readjustment, restructuring, reorganization and upgrading this year and has started to switch to the track of concentrating on improving economic results. Relatively good production results have been scored. Total output value is expected to reach 13.7 billion yuan, a rise of 10.5 percent over last year. This includes a rise of (5) percent in light industry and of 13 percent in heavy industry, which has risen relatively greatly from its decline. The province expects to overfulfill the revenue plan by 13 percent by yearend.

While affirming the major achievements and progress in the province's work, the meeting also analyzed shortcomings and difficulties in work. The meeting pointed out: Compared with advanced national levels, the province is in a middling to lower situation in very many respects. However, discrepancies represent potentials. So long as we continue to emancipate our minds, brace our revolutionary spirit, carry out bold reforms, and clear the way to forge ahead, these discrepancies can be transformed into favorable conditions.

Summing up the basic experiences of work in the province in the past 2 years, the meeting held: The key to party committees at all levels maintaining political unity with the Central Committee lies in continuing to break through the serious bindings of the long period of leftist errors and continually emancipating our minds. Only by solving this problem well can we gradually get out of our passive situation and thus become path-breakers leading the masses to forge ahead. And the way to emancipate the mind is, first, to seriously study and profoundly appreciate the spiritual essence of the party's line, principles and policies; and secondly, to rely on seeking truth from facts, investigate and study, uphold practice as the sole criterion for testing truth, and maintain the work line of from the masses, to the masses.

In connection with the question of quadrupling total annual industrial and agricultural output value by the end of the century and striving for three fundamental turns for the better in the next 5 years, and the issue of building Shanxi into an energy and heavy and chemical industry base, the meeting arranged the work for 1983, stressing that in the new year, to take the first stride in creating a new situation, it is essential to further emancipate the mind, relax the policies, actively create new things and be bold in reform. Under the premise of improving economic results, the province should maintain an appropriate growth rate in industrial and agricultural production.

The meeting decided that the province's total industrial and agricultural output value next year should rise by 4.26 percent and financial revenue by 6.68 percent compared with 1982. Centering on this demand, the province

should further develop the new situation that has appeared in agriculture, continue to implement in an unswerving and all-round way the principle of actively developing diversification without slackening grain production in the slightest, extend the scope of the system of contracted responsibilities with payment linked to output, and continue to train grassroots rural cadres and do a good job in perfecting the system. The key to raising to a new level the development of specialized households and households doing specialized jobs lies in service work before and after production and in helping them to raise their level of specialization and socialization. It is also necessary to vigorously step up the popularization and use of agricultural science and technology.

In industry, we must shift all our work onto the track of improving economic results, first by making a new breakthrough in perfecting the economic responsibility systems. We must act with boldness and adopt various forms of contract responsibility system. At the same time we must further promote the readjustment of industry and place the stress on the technical transformation of existing enterprises. We must work hard to consolidate the enterprises.

To suit the new situation of industrial and agricultural production and economic exchange between urban and rural areas, the whole party must attach importance to grasping circulation and reforming the commerce system. The circulation channels must be expanded.

While making arrangements for next year's economic work, the meeting also outlined plans for strengthening the building of socialist spiritual civilization centered on communist ideology, developing socialist democracy, putting the socialist legal system on a sound basis, striving to change the province's long backward state of education and science, and working for a further turn for the better in social mood and social order.

The decisive condition for creating a new situation is to strengthen the party's building and enhance the party's combat effectiveness. The province must concentrate on three major tasks in party building next year: 1) Complete the reform of the administrative structure in a resolute and orderly way, in accordance with the central arrangements; 2) organize pilot projects in party rectification and make all-round preparations for rectifying the party; 3) through publicizing and studying the new party and state constitutions, continue to correct party work style. The province must concentrate for a period on two issues in correcting party work style:

1. It is necessary to concentrate forces to solve every instance of a few party members and cadres using their powers in pursuit of private interests and violating law and discipline in matters of recruiting labor, transferring household registration, allocating housing and building private houses. Wherever serious problems of this type occur, it is necessary to grasp them relentlessly, investigate them to the end and deal with them seriously, so as to draw clear demarcation lines between right and wrong and promote uprightness and eliminate evil.

2. It is necessary to seriously overcome bureaucratism in the leading organs. The leading organs at all levels must firmly establish the concept of serving the grassroots and the masses. They must also set up responsibility systems at all levels in conjunction with the reform of the administrative structure, and set strict demands and clear rewards and penalties. At the same time it is necessary to improve leadership style. The number of meetings and documents should be reduced, so that everyone will have more time for practical work.

The meeting pointed out: The situation in the whole province is very encouraging. Our tasks are both arduous and glorious. The party organizations at all levels must brace their revolutionary spirit, strengthen confidence, unite as one, work in a sound way and, under the leadership of the Central Committee, lead the party members and masses of the province to create a new situation in the province's socialist modernization and accomplish the vast goal proposed by the 12th Party Congress.

The session decided to convene the Fifth Shanxi Provincial Party Congress in the second half of 1983.

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PARTY AND STATE

WANG RUI ON NEED TO FURTHER CARRY OUT REFORMS

OW010245 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1323 GMT 27 Jan 83

[Excerpts] Beijing, 27 Jan (XINHUA)--Wang Rui, permanent deputy secretary of the party Committee of Central State Organs, pointed out: Central state organs should advance ahead of others in carrying out reforms and institute and improve various forms of personal responsibility systems.

The party Committee of Central State Organs and the Ministry of Labor and Personnel today held a meeting of responsible persons of various ministries, commissions, offices and bureaus to popularize the experiences of Shanxi organs of state power and the Beijing Municipal Animal Husbandry Bureau in instituting and improving different forms of personal responsibility systems. Vice Minister of Labor and Personnel Jiao Shanmin presided over the meeting.

In his speech at the meeting, Wang Rui pointed out: Reforms have developed from the institution of a responsibility system linking production with remuneration in rural areas to the institution of a contract responsibility system in industrial, commercial, educational, cultural and other departments, thus bringing about the situation of "encircling the cities from the rural areas." The reform trend is irresistible. It is imperative for central state organs to carry out such reforms; that is, to universally institute and improve personal responsibility systems.

He said: All leading cadres in central state organs must emancipate their minds, boldly carry out reforms, be promoters in carrying out reforms and institute and improve various forms of personal responsibility systems in order to improve work efficiency and to eliminate bureaucracy.

Dou Kai, director of the Shanxi Provincial Personnel Bureau, briefed the meeting on the experiences of Shanxi organs of state power and institutions in implementing various forms of responsibility systems. He said: According to statistics compiled by Yuncheng, Jindongnan, Linfen, Jinzhong and Xixian prefectures and Yangquan, Changzhi and Datong cities, more than 2,600 of the 4,896 units at or above the section level have instituted and improved various forms of personal responsibility systems.

Vice Director Xia Jue of the Beijing Municipal Animal Husbandry Bureau also briefed the meeting on the institution of personal responsibility systems in Beijing.

The Ministry of Labor and Personnel also held a meeting of office personnel to popularize the experiences of Shanxi organs of state power in instituting personal responsibility systems.

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PARTY AND STATE

'GUANGMING RIBAO' CARRIES ENGELS CRITICISM OF HEINZEN

HK270914 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 17 Jan 83 p 3

[Article by Sun Kaifei [1327 0418 7378]: "What Engels' Rebuttal Against Heinzen Tells Us"]

[Text] All nationalities and countries march toward communism by taking different roads. This is a socialist principle of Marxist theory proceeding from the world outlook of dialectical materialism. But some comrades in our country are still puzzled about the strategic task of building socialism put forth by our party in accordance with this principle. Reviewing the history of how Engels rebutted Heinzen in the 1840's is helpful to us today in correctly understanding this problem.

After the establishment of the League of Communists in the 1840's, Marx and Engels, founders of scientific socialism, were confronted with an arduous task of theoretically fighting against various sham socialists, rectifying various distortions and calumnations by the league on scientific socialism and safeguarding the basic principles of scientific socialism. Karl Heinzen was a representative of the democratic faction of petty bourgeoisie in Germany. Essentially, he safeguarded the interests of the bourgeoisie; but he appeared as a radical democrat. He knew nothing about the truth of scientific socialism but treated communism as a theory based on certain theoretical principles. He did not study the practical situation in Germany to discover what revolutionary measures should be taken, but absurdly held that a Deutsch republic should immediately be established according to the subjective principles, and so on and so forth.

Engels sharply criticized all this. In his article entitled "Communists and Karl Heinzen," Engels rebutted the wanton distortion of communism by Heinzen, who first termed communism as castles in the air and then censured it. Engels said: "Mr Heinzen is absolutely wrong. Communism is not a theory but a movement. It proceeds from facts rather than from principles." ("Selected Works of Marx and Engels" Vol 4, p 311) Proceeding from principles is the basic characteristic of utopian socialism, whereas scientific socialism stems from the analyses of practical contradictions of capitalism. This corresponds with what Engels said that the discoveries of historical materialism and the theory of surplus value turned utopian socialism into scientific socialism. Historical materialism must proceed from objective

social existence and the objective law of social development; but the theory of surplus value is the profound analysis of the practical economic basis of capitalism. Marx and Engels never treated communism as a principle to be applied mechanically in all countries. In the article "Deutsch Ideology," they pointed out: "To us, communism is not a status which should be established, nor is it an ideal which reality must correspond with. The communism we have described is a practical movement to eliminate the status quo. The condition of the movement is derived from existing preconditions." ("Complete Works of Marx and Engels," Vol 3, p 40) This entirely corresponds with what Engels said in his article "Communists and Karl Heinzen." It indicates that scientific socialism does not require all countries to establish a universally-applicable and completely identical social pattern. It is not a principle which reality must correspond with but a practical movement to eliminate the status quo. The condition of the movement is derived from existing preconditions. Therefore, due to different historical conditions in various countries, the communist movement and the socialist societies established by it in various countries eventually have different characteristics. This is the most important core of scientific socialism, which corresponds with the living essence of Marxism and the cognition method of making a concrete analysis of concrete problems. This is the basic difference between scientific socialism and various shams in socialism.

The reason why some comrades fail to have a complete and profound understanding of building socialism bearing Chinese characteristics lies in their negligence of this essence of scientific socialism. The situation varies from country to country, ideological consciousness varies from person to person and the status quo of class relationship and the balance of class force are different in various countries, so how can we accomplish anything by mechanically applying a set formula? If you fail to integrate your formula, be it a Marxist one, with practical situations in different countries, you will unavoidably make mistakes. Integrating the universal truth of Marxism with the concrete practice of our country and taking our own roads to build socialism bearing our own characteristics is the most important and valuable experience and basic conclusion drawn from the international communist movement. We must never become the Heinzen of the present age.

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PARTY AND STATE

CENTRAL ORGANS GREET PREFECTURE ANNIVERSARY

OW291643 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1156 GMT 24 Jan 83

[Report by XINHUA correspondent from Yunjinghong]

[Text] Yunjinghong, 24 Jan (XINHUA)--Cadres and people of various nationalities in the Xishuangbanna Dai Autonomous Prefecture, Yunnan, held a rally in Yunjinghong, the capital of the prefecture, on 23 January to warmly celebrate the 30th anniversary of the founding of the prefecture.

The NPC Standing Committee, the State Council, the NPC Nationalities Committee and the State Nationalities Affairs Commission telegraphed congratulatory messages to the rally. The Yunnan Provincial CPC Committee, the Standing Committee of the Provincial People's Congress and the provincial people's government sent a delegation here to congratulate the prefecture on its founding anniversary.

The Xishuangbanna Dai Autonomous Prefecture was founded on 23 January 1953. Tremendous changes have taken place in the prefecture over the past 30 years: Its grain output has increased 2.2 times as compared with that in 1952, a rubber-producing base has begun to take shape and achievements have been made in industry, commerce, transportation, post and telecommunications, national culture, education, public health, science, technology and sports. The material and cultural life of the people of various nationalities has noticeably improved. Many members of minority nationalities have become mature cadres, who now account for 41.5 percent of the prefecture's cadres.

Cadres and people of various nationalities in the prefecture also held other celebrations on 23 January, such as a demonstration of minority nationality sports, an exhibition of the prefecture's achievements over the past 30 years, garden parties and theatrical performances.

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PARTY AND STATE

MORE LEADERS' SPEECHES AT CPC MEETING

SK040228 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 Jan 83

[Excerpts] According to our reporter (Wu Xinmin), at the regional meeting of secretaries of the banner and county CPC committees, leading comrades of the Regional CPC Committee, including Ting Mao, Wang Duo, Kong Fei, Ba-Tu-Ba-Gen and (Liu Guixian), delivered ebullient speeches concerning the issues of replacing old cadres with the new.

In their speeches, veteran comrades including Ting Mao, Wang Duo and Kong Fei emphatically elaborated on the importance of enabling leading bodies to be full of revolutionaries who are in the prime of life and have fuller cultural and specialized knowledge. They also elaborated on the fact that the trend has matured for veteran cadres to demote themselves from their posts to the second front.

They stated: Promoting outstanding middle-aged and young cadres into leading posts in order to direct the program of achieving the four modernizations and to be successors for carrying forward the party's cause represents the desire of our veteran cadres. Making a success in passing on experience, giving help and setting examples for young cadres also constitutes our responsibility. We have demoted ourselves from our posts to the second front to meet the needs of the revolution and the needs of the program for achieving the four modernizations. We never regard such a demotion as the end of our careers, but contend it is the beginning of a new period in which we will continuously devote ourselves to the revolution. We are determined always to be loyal to the revolution in our late years and to wholeheartedly help and support young comrades so as to enable them to successfully take up our work and to carry it forward under our assistance.

At the meeting, veteran comrades presented experiences gained in their work over the many years of the past and earnestly put forward their ardent hopes for the new comrades.

In their speeches, new comrades, including Ba-Tu-Ba-Gen and (Liu Guixian), said that they should do a good job in learning from veteran comrades.

At the meeting, leading comrades including Ting Mao also offered their personal opinions on the issues of national affairs, party workstyle, structure reform and cadre selection.

Comrade Ting Mao stated: Nei Monggol is a region which exercises national autonomy; therefore, to deal well with national affairs constitutes our major task. As a matter of fact, national affairs cannot be carried out independently. Work on various fronts is directly or indirectly related to national affairs. Therefore, the task of bringing about a relationship of equality, unity and mutual assistance among various nationalities in an effort to achieve common prosperity cannot be assumed by single departments or units, so it must be regarded as extremely important.

In his speech on party workstyle, Comrade Wang Duo stated: In order to further bring about a turn for the better in party workstyle, efforts should be made to grasp well the following five tasks this year: 1) It is necessary to first conduct education on the new party constitution among all party members and cadres so as to lay a solid foundation for improving party workstyle in an all-round way; 2) party organizations at all levels should arrange in order of seriousness and nature the malpractices existing in their own localities and units which cause serious complaints from the people, so as to sort out the core of problems and to solve these major problems in an effort to eliminate, step by step, the malpractices as a whole; 3) party committees at all levels should strengthen their leadership over work and overcome all slackness and war weariness so as to continuously carry forward to the end the struggle against serious economic crimes.

Along with the struggle, efforts should be made to conduct in depth education on blocking the corrosive influence of bourgeois ideas among all party members; 4) it is necessary to enhance the work of the discipline inspection departments, improve their organization and successfully consolidate or reinforce their leading bodies; 5) along with the drive of reform, efforts should be made to strengthen the building of leading bodies. Leaders at all levels should dare to take up the work to block malpractices, to carry out this work successfully and to stand up to difficult problems.

In his speech, Comrade Kong Fei stated: It is all right for us to implement the system on cadre retirement and convalescence leave. However, decisions by veteran cadres on their retirement should meet the interests of the party's cause. It is necessary for veteran cadres to proceed from the situation as a whole, to be good at promoting able young personnel and to boldly hand over duties to young successors.

Comrade Kong Fei stated: Veteran comrades who have demoted themselves from their posts to the second front, have taken as much the work as their physical conditions permit, and have retired or been on convalescence leave should support the work taken on by young cadres and should assume the duty of passing on experience, giving a helping hand and setting an example for middle-aged and young cadres. Only by fulfilling this duty can veteran cadres be worthy of exerting their last efforts for the party and the people.

In his speech, Comrade Ba-Tu-Ba-Gen pointed out: Conducting reforms has become the most important guiding ideology of our party for implementing the program of achieving the four modernizations. Without a series of reforms

is impossible for our party to achieve smooth progress in the four modernizations. Therefore, leaders at all levels should strive to be promoters in conducting reforms.

Comrade Ba-Tu-Ba-Gen stated: Reform in economic systems is more extensive, deeper and more difficult than that in administrative structures. There are too many things to attend to in economic reform and its procedures are complicated. The key issues, however, should be aimed at solving the problems of "eating from a common pot," and the "iron rice bowl."

In his speech on the reform of administrative structures through consolidating and staffing leading bodies, Comrade (Liu Guixian) stated: In reforming administrative structures, to select cadres in line with standards suitable to the employment and personnel arrangements for the new historic period constitutes a principle that must be followed by cadres in charge of personnel affairs in conducting reform activities. Great changes have been made in the standards for choosing workers compared with those formerly used.

He stated: The morality and ability of cadres in the new period means their political integrity and ability in achieving the four modernizations-- meaning that cadres who possess extremely high morality and outstanding ability but deviate from the modernization program, who stress individual morality and ability and lack enthusiasm and civility for the modernization program, will not be qualified for promotion.

By 26 January, the regional meeting of secretaries of the banner county CPC committees had proceeded to that point on the agenda where participants could make speeches. Responsible comrades from 37 banners, counties and units delivered speeches concerning the issues of enacting agricultural responsibility systems, introducing contracting systems in urban areas, improving commodity circulation and implementing the policy on intellectuals. These speeches were appraised as valuable by all participating comrades.

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PARTY AND STATE

MEETING HELD ON COMPILING CPC HISTORICAL DATA

0W041141 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1413 GMT 31 Jan 83

[Excerpts] Tianjin, 31 Jan (XINHUA)--Newsletter: "Accurately Establish Party Historical Data--Sidelights on the National Meeting on the Work of Compiling Party Historical Data" by XINHUA reporter Zou Aiguo.

In building a highrise building, it is necessary to lay a solid foundation; in writing the history of the Communist Party of China, we need complete and accurate party historical data. The second national meeting on compiling party historical data held in Tianjin from 25 to 31 January stressed: Accuracy and authenticity are the fundamentals in doing a good job in compiling party historical data. It was the unanimous view of the representatives that the key in determining the achievements in compiling party historical data lay in the volume of data acquired and the number of issues clarified. A representative from Hunan mentioned one event which had greatly inspired everyone. Had a communist group actually been set up in Hunan prior to the First CPC National Congress? Views differed on this issue, a major issue in party history which needed clarification. After historical documents and memoirs of the deputies to the First CPC National Congress were examined and checked, strong evidence was found to indicate that a communist group had already been set up in Hunan prior to the First CPC National Congress and that Comrade Mao Zedong had attended the First CPC National Congress as the representative of the party organ of an earlier period in Hunan.

During the meeting, the representative comrades at the central level and from various localities introduced their fine experience in effectively compiling party historical data. They believed: To conduct investigations on special topics is an excellent way to compile party historical data well and accurately. Beginning in 1981, the commission for collecting party historical data under the CPC Central Committee, on the basis of the instruction issued by a leading comrade at the central level, conducted special topical investigations on a number of major issues in party history. With the help of various units concerned, they collected a host of data, called on the persons concerned, held forums and after they had compiled the data and verified the facts, they basically gained an understanding of the background and the actual situations with regard to these issues. They had drawn realistic conclusions on some issues which were the subject of disputes among party historians.

A leading comrade at the central level said: The method of conducting investigations on special topics when compiling party historical data is good. We must have memoirs, but it is impossible for the memoirs written by individuals to cover the entire party history. Besides, individuals sometimes fail to remember the exact situations. By using the method of conducting investigations on special topics, we will be able to understand the situations more accurately and in an all-round manner.

A comrade from Hebei said: A forum on party history for the central Hebei subdistrict of the Shanxi-Chahaer-Hebei border region was recently held in Beijing. The forum was a tremendous success. Although many veteran cadres were advanced in age and physically weak, they vied with one another to attend this forum. Cheng Zihua, Yang Chengwu, Lu Zhengcao, Yang Shajie, Luo Yuchuan and other veteran comrades took the floor one after another. Some of them talked about various topics for 2 days. When the forum was in session, the veteran comrades earnestly reviewed the issues on party building, army building and government building, the united front and the relations between the army and the people; supplemented each other; and provided everyone with their first-hand information.

At the meeting the representatives took their own conditions into consideration. Some of them formulated plans to promote coordination between one province and another and between one unit and another, while others made arrangements to study and write articles on certain issues or certain characters in party history. Still others made plans to conduct investigations on special topics. However, they shared the same goal of accelerating their pace, doing a good job in summarizing their experience in writing party history, establishing the party historical data accurately and promoting the socialist modernization program.

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PARTY AND STATE

'GUANGMING RIBAO' ON CHINA'S CHARACTERISTICS

HK101217 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 31 Jan 83 p 3

[Article by Chen Zhongli [7115 0022 4539]: "Develop Our Country's Socialist Characteristics in the Course of Restructuring"]

[Text] Abstract: The writer feels the socialist characteristics of China develop in practice and that reforms and restructuring are the greatest practice of achieving all-round development of China's socialist characteristics. Questions such as whether restructuring is successful or not and whether understanding and appreciation of these special characteristics is correct or not can only be answered by studying actual practice, and thus we must uphold the Marxist principle that social practice is the only standard by which one may judge and evaluate the truth. [End abstract]

A fundamental task of the whole party and every person in China today and in the future is the establishment of socialism of a Chinese nature. Under the premise of supporting the four basic principles, the question of how we may fully appreciate and give full expression to the characteristics of China's socialist construction is extremely important in deciding whether we may continue to advance along the socialist road. Theories of dialectical materialism tell us that changes in the objective world form patterns; these patterns or laws decide the developmental process of any object or thing and they manifest themselves through the enactment of the developmental process of the object in question. Likewise, the characteristics of China's socialist construction are constantly under development in practice. It is the richness and complexity of the internal make-up, key elements and structure of China's socialist construction which decide the multiplicity and richness of the concrete form of the characteristics of China's socialist construction. The concrete nature of these characteristics is not static, instead it constantly enriches, becomes perfected and improves in the course of practice. Thus we can only look at and examine these characteristics from a developmental viewpoint and only by doing this and understanding them from this viewpoint may we really grasp the laws and pattern of China's socialist construction. The restructuring of the economic and political systems begun after the third plenary session of the 11th CPC Central Committee represented the putting into glorious practice of one all-round development of the characteristics of China's socialist construction. Restructuring, as a means of developing the characteristics of China's socialist construction, has opened up vast new roads.

Socialist productive forces and socialist production relations as well as economic foundations and the superstructure are both in harmony and in contradiction. Generally speaking, they are in harmony. In overall terms, in the 30-odd years of socialist practice, the economic and political systems that we have established have essentially been in harmony with the developmental level of China's socialist productive forces and socialist production relations. China's socialist construction also possesses its own characteristics, such as, for example, the simultaneous existence of many kinds of systems of ownership, guiding principles of making the planned economy dominant and adjustment by market mechanism supplementary, the socialist system of responsibility, the people's democratic dictatorship, the people's congress etc. However, we have not successfully or adequately studied the relations between following China's own road and foreign possibilities, and in addition we have been fettered by "leftist" thinking. As a result the economic and political systems in our country have not been entirely perfected, and within state organizations and bodies there still exists overstaffing, low work efficiency, isolation from the masses, bureaucratism and other maladies, all of which are not good for the development of our productive forces and the construction of characteristically Chinese socialism. In order to realize socialist modernization and construct characteristically Chinese socialism we must carry out restructuring in these areas. Restructuring means on the one hand solving imbalances and disharmonies between the production relations and the production forces as well as between the superstructure and the economic foundations, and on the other hand developing those areas which are in harmony, as well as restructuring and ridding ourselves of those things related to objectivism, dogmatism and formalism, and, on the basis of integrating Marxism with China's realistic and actual situation and the basis of passing on and developing the characteristically Chinese form of socialism that we have created during the last 30 years, we may establish socialist economic and political systems which will be even more suited to characteristics of China. Thus, the process of restructuring is a process of constant development of the characteristics of China's socialist construction in actual practice. In overall terms restructuring starts from an objective view of the situation, and carries out overall and systematic restructuring, constantly maintaining patterned or regulated change. Overall and systematic restructuring is the task of every battlefield, every region, every department and every work unit and all of them must break out of the old frameworks which prevented our development. Old work styles must be eradicated and new experiences assimilated so that new methods and new order may be established. Maintaining patterned or regulated restructuring requires that the whole party carry out such patterned and regulated restructuring strictly in accordance with the directives and the steps outlined by the CPC Central Committee. That is to say that restructuring permeates through the entire process of the four modernizations and that in no stage of its development are the characteristics of China's socialist construction static, rather it is a constantly changing and developing process and our understanding and appreciation of it should change in line with changes in such conditions as time and place, etc. Only with this degree of conscious understanding may we achieve any success in our restructuring and thus promote the great characteristically Chinese socialist cause that we have constructed. The origin of understanding lies

in practice and practice is in the process of developing as well. Only in the course of practice may one recognize appreciate and develop the characteristics and confirm their direction of development. The CPC Central Committee has called on us to get to grips with actuality, carry out thorough and systematic investigations, constantly looking at new situations and examining new problems and assimilating our experiences.

Characteristics gradually form and develop during restructuring and one can only come to understand and appreciate these characteristics in the course of restructuring. For example, the system of responsibility is a newly developed thing in China's socialist construction which bears many characteristics. These characteristics gradually develop and are perfected in the process of restructuring. People are also at the same time gradually understanding and appreciating them in the course of this restructuring. Restructuring of the system of responsibility began on the agricultural level. As far back as 1956 and 1959 the peasants began to develop systems of responsibility of the contractual and "contracting work to the household" styles, based on the developmental situation of China's agricultural and society's entire productive forces and based on the independent directive authority that the peasants correctly enjoyed in production and the requirements of being masters of their own affairs in terms of politics. However, under "leftist" influence such moves were criticized as being revisionist. Such misguided perceptions of objective facts were only thoroughly corrected after the third plenary session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. The system of responsibility with payment linked to output created by the peasants corresponded to the developmental level of China's productive forces and fully motivated the peasants enthusiasm, giving ample expression to the natural superiority of socialism. This is a concrete embodiment of socialism with a truly Chinese character found in the concrete form of production relations. As agricultural production develops and agricultural administrative capability increases, many more kinds of economic combinations will emerge and the agricultural system of production responsibility will, in the course of its practice, continue to see further development and perfection. The socialist system of responsibility that began in agriculture has now spread to the industrial and commercial sectors. All levels of government organizations are also beginning to implement socialist systems of responsibility. These systems of responsibility are new characteristics and fresh ones in our socialist construction and the concrete form and style of the systems will receive development and perfection in the course of their practice. Thus our understanding and appreciation of this new characteristic must not be static, it too must develop constantly in practice. Practice proves that this kind of restructuring both liberates the productive forces and improves and perfects production relations.

The all-round and patterned restructuring that we are carrying out in economic, political and various other spheres can only be judged as effective or ineffective through examination of its practice. The keys to whether or not our restructuring in all these areas is successful or not can only be found in deciding whether or not it has been of help in establishing socialism with Chinese characteristics, whether or not it has been of help to the prosperity and development of the nation and whether or not

it has been of help to improving the livelihood and general happiness of the people. To uphold such standards is also to uphold what the third plenary session of the 11th CPC Central Committee fully endorsed, namely that social practice represents the only way of testing and examining the truth of a situation, and this is true scientific Marxist methodology.

If we adopt any other way than this, truth often becomes falsehood and falsehood truth. Since practice is the origin of understanding we can only prove the truthfulness of our own thinking through practice. Only by upholding this basic principle of dialectical materialism can we truly accurately assimilate and bring together our experiences from the practice of socialism and clarify what is right and wrong, gaining valuable experience and understanding from our errors and mistakes, so that our ideology changes and subjective and objective become one. Only in this way can we truthfully understand and appreciate China's present situation and courageously shatter the chains of subjectivism and dogmatism that have bound us for so long, thoroughly eradicating all "leftist" influences and constructing socialism not according to subjective desires but based on the objective actual situation in China.

We have in the past traveled hard and tortuous paths. In subjective terms we have wanted to speed up the process of socialism and yet because of our mistaken understanding of the major contradictions in China and because we created on the basis of this mistaken understanding a theory of "continuing the revolution under proletarian dictatorship" which was divorced from Marxism and China's actual situation, thus in the economy we were too impatient for the transition to communism, in politics we carried out "great revolutions" and in culture, education and these areas we evoked a series of "leftist" calls and policies. Such "great revolutions" not only did not help perfect or consolidate the socialist system, they also created great hardships for the party, the state and the people, severely inhibiting the natural superiority of socialism. The third plenary session of the 11th CPC Central Committee upheld the ideological line of Marxist dialectical materialism, restoring order out of chaos on every battlefield, and while correctly analyzing and understanding the important contradictions within the country, the major work of the party and the state was resolutely redirected to economic construction while thoroughly eradicating and correcting the "leftist" thinking and mistaken policies which had been created a long time before. The 12th Congress of the CPC promoted even further the glorious task of developing a new phase for socialist modernized construction. All of this represents deep and thorough understanding of the present state of our country. The restructuring which we are advocating today is totally different in both theory and implementation from the above-mentioned "great revolutions." They originate from two different lines of thinking and thus the effects will of course be different too. Practice is the only standard by which one can examine whether these two are right or wrong. If we want to carry out restructuring then we must thoroughly eradicate the influence of "leftist" thinking and uphold our trust in the people, our reliance on the people and go with the demands of the people and the tide of historical development. We must firmly plant our problems in understanding and our practice of restructuring in a foundation of dialectical materialistic thinking.

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PARTY AND STATE

'GUANGMING RIBAO' ON NATURE OF CLASS STRUGGLE

HK100955 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 31 Jan 83 p 3

[Article by Li Wenbo [2621 2429 0590]: "A Talk About the Characteristics and Laws of Class Struggle During the Socialist Period in Our Country"]

[Text] The objective basis of our party in drawing up directives and policies in this new era is correct estimation of problems and questions related to class and to class struggle. In his report to the 12th CPC Congress, Comrade Hu Yaobang said, "Since the eradication of the exploiting class as a class, most of the existing problems in our country are not of the nature of class struggle--class struggle is no longer the major contradiction of our society. However, class struggle will continue to exist in our society for a long time within certain limits." The CPC 12th Congress was correctly based on this Marxist scientific analysis and only thus was it able to set out the glorious strategic directives for opening up new eras in our socialist modernized development and constructing characteristically Chinese socialism.

In order to examine the characteristics and laws of the class struggle in the socialist period, we must first clarify the social conditions of the socialist period, for it is these very social conditions which regulate the characteristics and laws of the class struggle in the socialist period. The social conditions are: Our country is a socialist state with a people's democratic dictatorship, lead by the working class, the Chinese Communist Party is the central guiding force behind the socialist cause.

China has eradicated the exploitative system and the exploiting class and brought about a fundamental change in replacing the system of private ownership of the means of production with public ownership and setting up a socialist system.

The working class in China has developed enormously so that today it occupies the position of leadership in political life; the peasants have become the collective peasants of socialism and the intellectuals have already become a part of the working class.

While constructing a material civilization we are also starting to construct a socialist spiritual civilization which takes communist ideology as its nucleus, and in this respect there have already been considerable successes.

These enormous changes in the nature of the country, the economic system, the class structure and the people's spirit have created new conditions for class and class struggle with the result that the style, developmental trends and developmental laws of the class struggle have taken on new characteristics.

With fundamental changes occurring in the production relations, class struggle can no longer be seen in its usual sense of antagonism and struggle between two basic classes. Pointing out this new situation, Comrade Deng Xiaoping said at a party meeting for theoretical work, "In a socialist society there still exist counterrevolutionaries, enemy spies, all kinds of criminals who seek to destroy socialist laws, corrupters and speculative and profiteering exploiters, none of whom may be completely eradicated for a very long time to come. The struggle against them is different from the struggle of class against class that existed for a very long time in history (they do not make up an overt and complete class) but, nevertheless it is still a special kind of class struggle or, put another way, it is the special inheritance under socialist conditions of the former historical class struggle." This is a fundamental characteristic of class struggle in the socialist period. As a result the target of class struggle are the remnants of the exploitative class, those who show hostility towards, oppose or destroy socialism and new exploiters. There have also been fundamental changes in the content of class struggle with the struggle changing from being centered around change in and opening up of production relations to consolidation and development of the socialist system as well as the struggle being aimed more at constant perfection and development of the socialist production relations and the superstructure and the promotion of development in the productive forces. Furthermore the struggle has moved more towards the construction of a socialist material civilization and a socialist spiritual civilization with communist ideology as its center.

In a state with a people's democratic dictatorship all kinds of hostile elements and new exploiters are at odds with socialism and under certain conditions they could organize themselves into an opposing united force and as such launch an attack against socialism, possibly with the support of foreign class enemies. They would be taking advantage of a few flaws which emerge in our system, and this has already happened and thus those concerned were punished according to socialist law. Generally speaking, they would be unable to create another class again or a large organized political force. Today they are only able to perform in a very dissipated clandestine manner. Thus, class struggle in China (with the exception of Hong Kong, Macao, and Taiwan) no longer has an integrated and overall form to it. The form of the struggle no longer incorporates the tempestuousness of mass activities. As we struggle against these elements who oppose socialism we must of course rely on and mobilize the masses, upholding the need to take the mass road, but we no longer need to organize mass activities; instead we should make use of legal measures to combat them. This is an important characteristic of the class struggle in the socialist period of the people's democratic dictatorship.

As far as the content and style of the present class struggle is concerned, another important characteristic is corruption and counter-corruption, and peace development and counter-peace development. This has been amply proved by the criminal cases which have appeared in the economic sector. Not only is the total number of cases large, but also the number of large, important or organized cases is many, while the amounts of money are enormous and smuggling, trafficking, profiteering and embezzlement are all mingled together. In addition to the lawless people who commit such crimes there are also a small number of corrupt elements influenced by the corrosiveness of capitalism inside the party, the government and the cadre ranks. Some government bodies and enterprises engage in speculation and profiteering in the name of their work unit and this was rarely seen in the past. Capitalist corrosion not only exists within the economy but it is also found in ideology, politics, art and literature and social morality. All these areas have been submitted to varying degrees of corruption and pollution.

The above-mentioned facts illustrate that the class struggle in the economic sector is in some areas and departments extremely serious and in some particular areas it has become acute. Under the influence of corrupt capitalist thinking and decadent lifestyles, some party members and cadres and even a few leading cadres have become corrupted by capitalist ideology, with a few party organizations already rotting. This small number of party members and groups in these regions and departments are in fact using the framework of government organizations, enterprises and undertakings while undermining the foundations of socialism. This clearly illustrates the danger of degeneration taking place during the period of socialism. However, as long as the party remains alert, uncovers such problems in time and adopts correct measures to solve such problems so that the consciousness of the entire army, the whole country and all the people is raised to a high level, as long as we carry out struggle against serious criminal activities in the economic, political and cultural sectors which might otherwise damage socialism, and our struggle against the corruptive phenomena of capitalist decadent thinking, while at the same time supporting the four basic principles which take party leadership as central and criticizing and preventing tendencies toward bourgeois liberalization as well as carrying out effective, realistic education in the struggle and strengthening and improving the party's ideological and political work, then and only then will our party and cadre ranks be able to strengthen themselves all the more. And thus, the possibility of such degeneration will no longer become realistic.

Comrade Hu Yaobang also said in his report to the 12th CPC Congress that in China's present period, class struggle "could, under certain conditions, intensify." His use of the word "intensify" implies a sharpening and fiercering of the class struggle once again. What kinds of conditions could lead to this intensification of the class struggle? These certain conditions are not static, but they change according to different times, places and conditions. For example, a sudden intensification of the international situation, or large scale invasion from abroad, or the committing of enormous mistakes in our party line, directives or policies (such as the mistakes of the cultural revolution), or the incorrect or untimely

rectification of major problems in the process of implementing party policies and directives, or the adoption of new and important policies and directives, in accordance with the demands of the developing situation, if at the same time our work does not match up to these new high levels and policies. All these examples would give class enemies the opportunity they had been waiting for to stir up trouble. Thus, as far as the class of today is concerned, the open-door policy and the enlivenment of the domestic economy are both potential conditions. In addition there may well be some other unforeseen conditions or factors which might catalyse the intensification of the class struggle.

During the historical period of socialism the existence of both domestic factors and foreign influences and the fact that vestiges of the old exploitative classes cannot be eradicated within a short period of time and because the newly developed class enemies cannot be wiped out in one go, thus resulting in a constant cycle of emergence--destruction, remergence--destruction as the domestic and foreign mood and situation changes, means that in general activities in politics and ideology carried out by old and new class enemies which break down the socialist fabric cannot be avoided. Thus, the development of the class struggle will of necessity be one of temporary intensification, temporary let up--a changing process of extreme complexity and intricacy. This process is not and cannot be a balanced cycle nor will it switch with any regularity. In an environment of peaceful construction, the class struggle would generally be of a lesser or more latent nature for a long period of time. Only when certain conditions are present may contradictions intensify and when the conditions producing this intensification are destroyed the contradictions ease up. We may only say that the possibility of extinguishing the class struggle has become a reality when the socialist productive forces have reached a high level of development, when there have been large scale increases in material and financial wealth, when there has been a high degree of development in the socialist material civilization and the socialist spiritual civilization which takes communism ideology as its center and when the international capitalist system has crumbled to dust. During this relatively long process of development there will be large and small rises and falls in the class struggle and these ups and downs will be both long and short but in general the trend will not be towards intensification, rather it will see development towards reduction and eventual extinction. This is the developmental law of the class struggle during the socialist period.

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PARTY AND STATE

'GUANGMING RIBAO' ON WORKING CLASS MISSION

HK280715 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 17 Jan 83 p 3

[Article by compilation and writing group of Scientific Socialism Teaching and Research Center of Central Party School, "The Great Historical Mission of the Work Class"]

[Text] Socialism inevitably replacing capitalism is an objective law governing economic movement in the capitalist society. But without great social strength to realize this replacement, the capitalist system will never perish by itself. The social strength which can fulfill this great historical mission and bring benefit to mankind is the industrial proletariat, that is, the modern wage working class.

Engels made a scientific explanation of the term "proletariat." He pointed out: "The proletariat refers to the class of modern wage workers who do not own the means of production and thus have to sustain their lives by selling labor force." ("Selected Works of Marx and Engels," Vol 1, p 250) The working class is a product of the modern mechanized industry. Within the worldwide scope, the British working class was the first to be born as a result of modern mechanized industry. In the 1760's, the industrial revolution was initiated in Britain. It was of great historical significance. As a result, large machines powered by steam engines replaced manual tools and the system of modern factories replaced handicraft workshops. At the same time, the modern bourgeoisie and its opposite--the modern working class--simultaneously came into existence. The modern mechanized industry also gradually developed in France, Germany and other European and American countries after the 1820's or 30's. Therefore, Engels called the working class the laboring class in the 19th century. Because of its social and economic status and the living conditions of modern industry, the working class was provided with a thoroughly revolutionary character, a high degree of the sense of organization and discipline and a collectivist spirit that no other laboring class can acquire.

In their first programmatic document "Manifesto of the Communist Party" Marx and Engels made a systematic, comprehensive and brilliant exposition of the theory of the historical mission of the working class. Proceeding from the economic status of the working class and its characteristics as a class, they proved that the working class was vested with the historical mission

of burying the capitalist system and building a socialist, communist society. To say it more concretely, in order to win its thorough emancipation, the working class must, under the leadership of a Marxist party, unite all the masses and consciously wage a revolutionary struggle to overthrow bourgeois rule and establish proletarian dictatorship. Then, by making use of its political rule, the working class should gradually abolish the private ownership system of the means of production, establish a public ownership system, carry out socialist economic construction, strengthen the material foundation for the socialist system and continuously develop social productive forces. At the same time, the working class must uphold its internationalist principle, assist the revolutionary struggles waged by the oppressed class, the oppressed nations and the oppressed people in other countries, promote the development of the world revolution and eliminate various exploiting classes and exploiting systems in the world so as to realize an incomparably magnificent communist society in which all classes have vanished and all mankind has been emancipated. If this is summarized in Marx' and Engels' words, the historical mission of the working class is to "overthrow the capitalist mode of production and to finally abolish all classes," ("Selected Works of Marx and Engels," Vol 2, p 214) so as to fulfill the cause of liberating the whole world.

Under different political and economic conditions in various countries, the historical missions for the working class in various countries at different historical stages are not completely uniform. In the countries where the economy is comparatively backward and the bourgeois democratic revolution has not been fulfilled, the immediate task for the working class is to thoroughly fulfill an anti-feudal democratic revolution. In the countries which are colonies and semi-colonies combined with a semi-feudal system, the working class should also shoulder the task of fighting against imperialism and feudalism. Only by fulfilling these tasks can the working class carry out socialist revolution and abolish the capitalist relations of production. In the countries where capitalism has been fairly developed and feudalism has been abolished, the task for the working class is to directly overthrow the capitalist mode of production and make itself a ruling class. In the 1840's, the Chinese working class arose in some modern enterprises run by foreign capitalists in China. In the 1870's, some national industries also appeared in China, and this further promoted the development of the ranks of the Chinese working class. Therefore, different from the working class in capitalist countries which arose simultaneously with the bourgeoisie, a large part of the Chinese working class came to exist even earlier than the Chinese capitalist class did. So the former also had a broader social foundation. Comrade Mao Zedong pointed out that the Chinese working class in a semi-colonial and semi-feudal society, apart from having the basic merits of the working class in general, had its own special strong points. These included: The attitude of the Chinese working class toward the revolutionary struggle was much more resolute and thorough because it suffered a threefold oppression and exploitation by imperialism, feudalism and the bourgeoisie, the cruelty of which was of a kind rarely seen anywhere else in the world. In China there were not the economic conditions, as in Europe, for engendering the labor aristocracy; so except for a small number of blacklegs, the Chinese working class, on the whole, was the most revolutionary class. As soon as it stepped onto the revolutionary

stage, the Chinese working class was under the leadership of the CPC and thus became the most conscious class. The Chinese working class had natural relations with the peasantry and this made the establishment of a worker-peasant alliance easier. All these characteristics have made the Chinese working class shoulder the twofold task of carrying out both the democratic revolution and the socialist revolution in history. Through the CPC, the Chinese working class has led the Chinese people into a socialist society through new democracy from the old semi-colonial and semi-feudal society. At present, it is leading the people of all nationalities to build a Chinese style socialist society.

Under socialist conditions, the working class has experienced a profound change. The working class is not only the master of the country but also a leading class in the nation. Workers are no longer wage laborers who do not own the means of production and who are obliged to sell their labor force to capitalists. Instead, the working class is now the representative, major creator and defender of the means of production owned by the whole people and is embodying the most advanced social productive forces. With the development of the socialist cause in our country, the ranks of the Chinese working class are rapidly growing, and its cultural and scientific level and living and working conditions have all been greatly improved. In particular, the range of this class has also expanded with the vast majority of intellectuals being its members.

Intellectuals have never constituted an independent class in history. In the socialist period of our country, the intellectuals' social and economic status, class stand and political attitude show that there is no class difference between intellectuals and the workers who are engaged in physical labor apart from the difference in social division of work. The viewpoint that denies socialist intellectuals being a component of the working class because of the difference between mental labor and physical labor is absolutely wrong.

In the struggle for building a great modern socialist country, the working class is not only playing a leading role, but is also playing an important role as a main force. In particular, intellectuals, the part of the working class who master more cultural and scientific knowledge, should be a shock brigade in the drive to realize the four modernizations. They constitute the most active one in all factors of social productive forces. Scientific and technological personnel and production management personnel play an important role in promoting the development of productive forces. Intellectuals engaging in literature and art, cultural and educational undertakings, theoretical propaganda and ideological and political work also play a role in indirectly promoting the development of productive forces in the areas of enhancing people's ideological consciousness, training laborers and management personnel and enriching people's cultural life. Moreover, the working class should also educate the people in its own class ideology and make them advanced fighters in the building of a socialist, communist way of life.

In order to successfully fulfill their great historical mission, the working class must still strengthen its self-cultivation. The worker masses should, through the study of the theory of scientific socialism, better understand their historical class mission, strengthen their sense of responsibility of being masters, train themselves into a fighting contingent which is advanced in ideology, proficient in technique, stringent in discipline and united in cooperation so as to fight through to the end for the socialist and communist cause.

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PARTY AND STATE

JIANGXI ENTERPRISES STUDY HU'S INSTRUCTION

OW011201 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 Jan 83

[Text] It was pointed out recently at the on-the-spot meeting in Jiangxi on ideological and political work in the industrial and communications fields held at the Jiujiang fiberglass-reinforced plastics factory that in order to develop material civilization in various enterprises and create a new situation in industrial production, it is necessary to follow the abovementioned factory in determinedly carrying out reforms, dare to keep forging ahead, and bring into full play the fine tradition of the party in doing ideological and political work. At the same time, efforts must be made continuously to explore new situations and new methods on the basis of the new historical conditions in order to make ideological and political work effectively serve economic work.

The Jiujiang fiberglass-reinforced plastics factory is an outstanding unit in our industrial and communications fields in the province. It turned in to the state more than 7.4 million yuan annually both in 1979 and 1980. In 1981, when job assignments from the state were not enough to keep the factory running at full capacity, it expanded the manufacture of products for civil use and improved economic results, turning an annual financial deficit of more than 1 million yuan into an annual profit of 1 million yuan. In 1982, it fulfilled the state targets by 37.7 percent, reaping a profit of 3 million yuan which was equivalent to 3.4 percent of the annual production target. Comrade Hu Yaobang said: This factory has done a good job. It is hoped that this factory will keep forging ahead year after year.

At the meeting it was held: The success of the Jiujiang fiberglass-reinforced plastics factory is attributed to the efforts of the workers and staff members of the factory in daring to make reforms and in developing ideological and political work in close connection with the entire procedure of doing economic work. They regarded the efforts to educate the cadres and masses to identify themselves ideologically with the Party Central Committee as a task of the utmost importance in doing ideological and political work. They regarded their efforts to strengthen party building among all party members as the key to making their ideological and political work a success. They regarded the practice of educating workers and staff members in communist ideals as the basis in doing their political and ideological work. They regarded the firm implementation of the policy on intellectuals as a key in

doing their ideological and political work and in the effort to achieve the goal of simultaneously developing material civilization and spiritual civilization.

The meeting pointed out: All enterprises throughout the province must learn from the Jiujiang fiberglass-reinforced plastics factory, display a high sense of political responsibility and intense enthusiasm for the revolutionary cause, work harder than ever with a revolutionary drive, overcome difficulties and keep forging ahead. They must form their guiding ideology with emphasis on improving economic results and must fight the battle well to achieve better economic results so that the economic results in this year will be better than those of last year. Like the Jiujiang fiberglass-reinforced plastics factory, all enterprises must guide workers and staff members to stand in the forefront in consolidating the enterprises, in participating in reform and supporting and leading it, and in creating a new situation in industrial production.

The meeting emphatically pointed out: All enterprises must do a good job in studying Comrade Hu Yaobang's important instruction with regard to the Jiujiang fiberglass-reinforced plastics factory, combine the study of the documents of the party's 12th National Congress with their efforts to vigorously carry out ideological and political work and with their actual activities to develop production, turn their ideological and political work into a strong motive force in improving economic results and make 1983 a year of tremendous success in improving economic results.

Attending the meeting were responsible persons of the related departments of the provincial CPC Committee and the provincial people's government, the leading comrades of various political departments for industry and communications in various prefectures and cities, and the representatives of large and medium-sized enterprises throughout the province, totalling more than 260 people.

Zhao Zengyi, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee and acting governor of Jiangxi; Yang Shaozeng, former vice minister of the Fifth Ministry of Machine Building and a retired veteran cadre; and Lai Jinlie, vice minister of the Ministry of Ordnance Industry, attended the meeting and delivered speeches. (Wang Wenyong), deputy director of the political department for industry and communications under the provincial CPC Committee, delivered a summary report at the meeting.

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PARTY AND STATE

JIANGXI PROVINCIAL CPPCC SESSION ENDS

OW291025 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Jan 83

[Text] According to a report by this station's reporter, the 24th session of the fourth Standing Committee of the provincial CPPCC Committee ended on the morning of 22 January. During the session, the members listened to a report by Chairman Fang Zhichun conveying the guidelines of the conference on the work of the provincial party committee and a speech by He Heng, secretary-general of the provincial CPPCC Committee, on organizational restructuring. They also fully discussed the various items on the session's agenda. They put forward many beneficial opinions and proposals regarding the province's industrial and agricultural production, its educational, scientific and technical, and medical and health work, and the issue of intellectuals as well as other aspects of its work. They also put forward some fine opinions, criticisms and proposals regarding the provincial CPPCC Committee's work in the past year and how to create a new situation in the future.

At today's session, the members unanimously adopted a resolution on the study, propagation and implementation of the documents of the fifth session of the Fifth NPC and the fifth session of the Fifth National CPPCC Committee and a decision on the convocation of the first session of the fifth Jiangxi Provincial CPPCC Committee.

Provincial CPPCC Committee Chairman Fang Zhichun presided over today's session and made a speech. He said: After this session, all members of the CPPCC Committee and people of all circles should strive to implement the new constitution and fulfill the sixth 5-year plan; do a good job in organizational restructuring, break out of the old ruts and study the new situation and new problems in accordance with the demands of the provincial party committee; enliven the work of the CPPCC Committee; further consolidate and develop the province's patriotic united front; and make new contributions to the province's four modernizations and the fulfillment of the great cause of reunifying the motherland.

Attending the session were the provincial CPPCC Committee Vice Chairmen Li Shizhang, Hu Delan, Zhong Ping, Lai Shaoyao, He Shikun, Shen Hanqing, Zhu Kaiquan, Li Huafeng, Ni Nanshan and Liu Jianhua; and vice chairmen of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee and members of the provincial CPPCC Committee's Standing Committee Ye Changgen and Xie Xianghuang.

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PARTY AND STATE

JIANGXI MEETING CONVEYS NPC SESSION GUIDELINES

OW280637 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Dec 82

[Excerpts] According to a report by this station, the standing committees of the provincial and municipal people's congresses jointly held a meeting at [words indistinct] in Nanchang this afternoon to convey the guidelines of the fifth session of the Fifth NPC. The meeting was presided over by Zhang Yuqing, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the Provincial People's Congress. Entrusted by the Jiangxi provincial delegation, Wang Shixian, deputy head of the Jiangxi provincial delegation attending the fifth session of the Fifth NPC, made a report. Attending the meeting were leading comrades of the provincial party committee, provincial people's congress, provincial people's government, provincial CPPCC Committee, provincial high people's court, provincial people's procuratorate and the municipal party committee, municipal people's congress' Standing Committee, municipal people's government and municipal CPPCC Committee, including Bai Dongcai, Fu Yutian, (Zhao Zhenzhi), Di Sheng, Wu Ping, Xin Junjie, Wang Zhaorong, Zhao Zhijian, (Xu Qin), (Li Fangkuai), Xie Xianghuang, Fang Qian, Liang Kaixuan, Lai Shaoyao, Liu Jianhua, (Jiu Bing), (Chen Zhiguang), (Zhang Maihuai), (Wang Fanye), (Wang Gui), Zhang Guozhen, (Zhao Ping), (Zhao Xudong), (Lin Benxin), (Yan Fengzhen), (Hu Yaoming), and some deputies to the Fifth NPC who were in Nanchang. Taking part were a total of over 2,400 people, including cadres at section chief and vice chairman level of the provincial and municipal [words indistinct] enterprises, workshops and other units.

Wang Shixian's conveyance report was divided into three parts: 1) Outline of the session; 2) major guidelines of the session; 3) opinions on the study and implementation of the guidelines of the session.

Finally, Wang Shixian put forward several ideas on how to study and implement the guidelines of the fifth session of the Fifth NPC well:

It is proposed that party committees, people's congress standing committees and people's governments at all levels conscientiously organize conveyance and study of the guidelines of the session, and that the deputies attending the session do a good, on-the-spot job of conveying the guidelines of the session under the unified arrangements of their respective localities, departments and units and take the lead in doing a still better job in studying the guidelines of the session and implementing them in practice.

2. It is necessary to safeguard the dignity of the constitution, guarantee the enforcement of the new constitution and strive to create a new situation in which the country is ruled by law. It is first of all necessary to propagate the new constitution in a big way by mobilizing all the propaganda tools, adopting effective study methods, guaranteeing sufficient study time and carrying out extensive and in-depth mass activities throughout the country to have everyone study, propagate and observe the constitution and make its fundamental guidelines and major contents known to every household and family and understandable to everyone. To enhance the effects of the study of the constitution among the entire people, it is necessary to stress that the paragraphs and articles of the constitution be studied, individually, from beginning to end, in combination with the study of Comrade Peng Zhen's report on the draft of the revised constitution. At the same time, it is necessary to integrate the study of the new constitution with the study of the documents of the 12th CPC National Congress and master their guidelines and deepen the understanding of the guidelines to enable the entire people to regard the constitution as the norm in their own actions.

3. It is necessary to grasp tightly the formulation of our province's sixth 5-year plan and 1983 plan in the light of the reality of our province, in accordance with the arrangements of the state's sixth 5-year plan and to guarantee an all-round fulfillment and overfulfillment of the various tasks and indices under the plans stipulated by the state for our province.

4. Do a good job in changing the tenure of the provincial people's congress.

5. It is necessary to strengthen the building of our province's people's congresses at all levels and bring into full play the functions of local organizations of state power to enable them to better assume the lofty duties of supervising the enforcement of the constitution.

CSO: 4005/452

PARTY AND STATE

'RENMIN RIBAO' COMMEMORATES SOONG CHING LING

HK011037 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 24 Jan 83 p 7

[Article by Shang Mingxuan [1424 2494 5513] and Liu Jiaquan [0491 1357 3123]: "Soong Ching-ling and Realization of the Second KMT-CPC Cooperation"--article in commemoration of the 90th birthday anniversary of Comrade Soong Ching-ling]

[Text] The anti-Japanese war was a national liberation war fought by the Chinese people for national independence, national liberation and people's democracy. It was an important constituent part of the new democratic revolution led by the CPC and laid the foundation for the victory of the revolution.

The establishment of the anti-Japanese National United Front was a basic policy advocated by the CPC for the purpose of resisting Japan and for national salvation. Just as Comrade Mao Zedong pointed out: The establishment of the anti-Japanese National United Front and the second KMT-CPC cooperation opened up a new era in the history of the Chinese revolution. It produced an extensive and penetrating influence on the Chinese revolution and played a determinant role in overthrowing Japanese imperialism.

Comrade Soong Ching-ling was a mighty fighter of patriotism, democratism, internationalism and communism, and was a most determined supporter and successor to Sun Yat-sen's revolutionary new three principles of the people. In order to bring about the realization of the second KMT-CPC cooperation, she stood firmly with the Chinese people and the CPC and earnestly supported the guidelines and policies advocated by the party. She made use of her lofty prestige and her special position to make outstanding contributions to the successes of the party's policies. This was an illustrious chapter which she wrote in the annals of the struggles for new China.

Mighty Fighter Bringing About the Second KMT-CPC Cooperation

The "18 September 1931 incident" brought about the loss of a large piece of territory in northeast China while the "north China incidents" before and after 1935 caused the virtual loss of our north China provinces. Confronted with a national calamity, the Chinese people found themselves engaged in a life-and-death struggle for survival. The CPC, aware of the escalation in internal contradictions and of the new changes brought about in class struggle

both inside and outside the country and guided by the policy of the communist international to form an anti-fascist united front, issued in August 1935 the well-known "call to compatriots of the whole nation on opposing Japan and national salvation," namely, the "1 August Manifesto," calling on the people to unite together, stop the civil war, and jointly resist Japanese aggression. Noting the daily aggravation of the national crisis, Soong Ching-ling was extremely worried. She deeply mourned the split between the KMT and the CPC and the KMT's encirclement and cruel massacre of the CPC which, she said, provided the nation's enemy, Japanese imperialism, with a rare chance to sneak inside the country. Hence, in April 1934, she led He Xiangning and some 1,700 other people in signing and issuing a manifesto entitled: "Basic Principle of the Chinese People's Anti-Japanese War." It called for "the immediate cessation of the war to slaughter Chinese fellow citizens" and the "dispatch of the entire military forces to the front to fight the Japanese." It demanded the prosecution of an anti-Japanese national salvation war to defend the country. This call was greeted by a warm response from people of the whole country and from the overseas Chinese. Over 100,000 people signed their names in support of the manifesto. Soon after the party's release of the "1 August Manifesto," she, in company with He Xiangning, Liu Yazi, Jing Hengyi, Chen Shuren, Yu Youren and Sun Ke, were among the first to sign their names in response and offer their warm support.

After 1935, further aggression on the part of Japanese imperialism intensified the confrontation between Japan on the one hand and Britain, the United States and Chiang Kai-shek on the other. The CPC, endeavoring to seek the collaboration of Britain and the United States in opposing Japanese imperialism and to promote and set up an Anti-Japanese National United Front, issued in May 1936 a circular telegram calling on the parties concerned to "cease fire, conduct peace negotiations, and offer joint resistance against Japan." This was known as the "circular telegram on recalling the CPC's eastern expeditionary forces" and making a solemn offer to the KMT to "stop the civil war and to unite together to resist Japan." Chiang Kai-shek was thus included in the Anti-Japanese United Front. This circular telegram marked the beginning of the change of the party's "anti-Chiang and resist-Japan" strategy to one of "forcing Chiang to resist Japan." In September of the same year, the Secretariat of the Party Central Committee issued a directive "relating to the problem of the Party Central Committee's policy of forcing Chiang to resist Japan." The directive urged that concerning the KMT, the CPC, on the one hand, would continue to unveil and condemn KMT's each and every word or action of concession, appeasement and damages to the national honor and, on the other hand, to offer to them a suggestion of organizing an Anti-Japanese United Front and concluding an anti-Japanese agreement. At that time, Soong Ching-ling closely collaborated with the struggles, under the leadership of the CPC, of resisting Japan and opposing Chiang and subsequently of forcing Chiang and resisting Japan. She was a member of the Executive Committee of the United Association of All Circles of the Country on National Salvation organized in Shanghai by Shen Junru, Zou Taofen, and others. The National Salvation Association demanded of the KMT government to stop the civil war, release the political prisoners, negotiate peace with the Red Army, and organize a united anti-Japanese

government. On the other hand, the KMT authorities threatened to dissolve the National Salvation Association. On 22 November, they arrested seven leaders of the association including Shen Junru and Zou Taofen. Soong Ching-ling was deeply angered. In her capacity as an Executive Committee member of the association, she immediately issued a statement "relating to the arrest of Shen Junru and his associates." The statement strongly protested against the KMT's outrageous and reactionary measure. It pointed out that this action was a sort of tactic "instigated by the Japanese imperialists and that it could only serve to intensify the anti-Japanese anger and deepen the patriotic feelings of people of the whole country." Later, in order to secure the release from prison of Shen Junru and the "seven gentlemen," Soong, He Xiangning and a number of people of Shanghai's cultural circles innovated and organized a "self-imprisonment for national salvation" campaign. She personally led a score of leadership personnel of the National Salvation Association to Suzhou where they made an offer to the supreme court of Jiangsu Province to have themselves imprisoned, in company with the "seven gentlemen," to serve the sentence for the crime of national salvation. This highly dramatic and intensely patriotic struggle constituted, politically, a severe blow to the KMT and elicited a deep wave of sympathetic response from the whole country, greatly arousing the warm anti-Japanese and national salvation feelings of people of the whole country. On 18 September 1936, Mao Zedong personally wrote a letter to Soong Ching-ling in which he offered his profound salutations to her and hoped that she would, in her capacity as a member of the KMT Central Committee, promote the work of forming the Anti-Japanese National United Front. On the 22nd of that month, Mao Zedong further wrote to Cai Yuanpei, asking him to convey his salutations to Soong Ching-ling and to 70 other people and requesting them to severely condemn the defeatist and suicidal policy of the Nanjing authorities. He urged prosecution of the anti-Japanese war in earnest and resumption of Sun Yat-sen's revolutionary new three principles of the people.

In Xian, on 12 December, the KMT northeastern army under the command of Zhang Xueliang and the KMT 17th route army commanded by Yang Hucheng detained Chiang Kai-shek, who had gone there to complete the arrangements to exterminate the communists. This triggered the so-called "Xian incident." He Yingqin, of the pro-Japanese group, strongly insisted on launching a punitive expedition against Zhang and Yang, bombing Xian, evidently intending to put Chiang Kai-shek to death and ultimately replace him. If this heinous plot of the pro-Japanese clique had succeeded, a large-scale civil war would have erupted which would have sharply reduced the anti-Japanese strength of the whole country and produced advantageous conditions for aggressions by Japanese imperialism. The CPC Central Committee made a correct analysis of the complex political situation of the moment, decided on a policy of peaceful settlement and despatched Zhou Enlai, Qin Bangxian and Ye Jianying to Xian to negotiate. Soong Ching-ling, mindful of the importance of unity in resisting Japan, cast aside old grievances and advocated the release of Chiang Kai-shek on the condition that he would promise to stop the civil war and actually resist Japan. She had no regard to any personal danger and prepared to leave by plane for Xian to bring about the peaceful solution of the affair. But she was unable to make the trip on account of inability to procure the necessary transport on time.

Forced by the hightide of the anti-Japanese and national salvation movement, and following negotiations between our party's representatives in company with Zhang and Yang and Song Ziwen and Song Meiling, Chiang Kai-shek was compelled to accept, on the 24th, the condition of alliance with the communists to resist Japan. Chiang Kai-shek promised to release the patriotic leaders on his return to Nanjing while Song Ziwen and Song Meiling agreed to release all political prisoners in groups and as for how to carry this out they definitely stated that they would "discuss with Madam Su." The peaceful settlement of Xian affair promoted and brought about the second KMT-CPC cooperation and marked the turning point in China's state of affairs.

Upon conclusion of the affair, in February 1937, the KMT convened the fifth plenary session of the Third KMT Central Committee to discuss policies toward the Communist Party and Japan. On their part, the CPC Central Committee, aiming at bringing about the realization of the gigantic plan of unification and resistance to Japan, made big and important policy concessions. On 20 February, they sent a telegram to the Third KMT Central Committee in which they made five offers, including cessation of the civil war, unity in foreign affairs, protection of the people's democratic rights, and so on, and made four further assurances among which were cessation on a nationwide basis of armed uprising to overthrow the KMT government, changing the name of the worker-peasant government to the Republic of China Special District Government, and also changing the name of the Red Army into the National Revolutionary Army. This created the necessary conditions for the second KMT-CPC cooperation. At that time, Soong Ching-ling, supporting the theme of unification and resistance to Japan, attended the plenary session of the Third KMT Central Committee. At the session, Soong Ching-ling, He Xiangning, Feng Yuxiang and others, responding to the CPC's offer of cooperation and uniting together to fight the Japanese, jointly brought up a motion calling for "resumption of the three great policies, personally fixed by Sun Yat-sen, of alliance with the Soviet Union, alliance with the communists, and giving aid to the workers and peasants." The motion strongly urged the KMT to change its stand, to unite together with the communists and to resist Japan. She delivered an address entitled: "Let Sun Yat-sen's Will Be Carried Out." In the address, she explained the reasons for asking for the resumption of Sun Yat-sen's three major policies, and pointed out: "Every Chinese patriot is now happy that after these painful experiences our government has begun to understand that national salvation depends on cessation of the internal war and that is is absolutely necessary to deploy our entire strength, including the CPC, to protect the country's integrity." In a loud voice, she proclaimed: "There shall be no more civil war; let us now have peace and unification." She added: "If the government faithfully follows Sun Yat-sen's will and takes effective steps to carry out his three major policies, China will soon be able to extricate herself from the trials of internal discord and win the highest esteem and respect from the entire world." The intense efforts made by Soong Ching-ling and her colleagues compelled the Third KMT Central Committee to accept the policy of establishing an anti-Japanese National United Front and to adopt the "four principles" on relationships with the CPC. The session resolved on cooperation with the CPC, under the conditions of integrating the military structure and the form of the government. As a result, internal peace was restored and the second KMT-CPC cooperation began to be realized.

Between February and June, 1937, the CPC despatched Zhou Enali and Ye Jianying to talk with Chiang Kai-shek, Gu Zhutong and others on the topic of KMT-CPC cooperation to resist Japan. They met on various occasions in Xian, Hangzhou, and Lushan. In the middle 10-day period of July, the CPC Central Committee sent to the KMT Central Committee a "CPC declaration on KMT-CPC cooperation." Based on the aims of uniting together to resist Japan and enforcing a democratic political system, the declaration offered to dissolve the Soviet Government and reorganize the Red Army into the National Revolutionary Army. During this period, Soong Ching-ling, anxious to see the formal realization of KMT-CPC cooperation, wrote various articles including one on "Confucianism and Modern China" in which she expounded the theory behind KMT-CPC cooperation. In the articles she forcefully propagated Sun Yat-sen's viewpoint of communism being a "good friend of the principle of people's livelihood." In particular, she pointed out: "The release of Chiang Kai-shek and the peaceful settlement of the Xian affair were engineered by the CPC. The CPC has already done its utmost to preserve China's unity. Hence, if the KMT is willing to follow Sun Yat-sen's policy of alliance with the workers and peasants it should not reject the aid which the CPC has offered in the national salvation work. KMT-CPC cooperation is absolutely necessary." At her residence in Shanghai, she received Zhou Enlia, Qin Bangxian, and Lin Baiqu and expressed her firm support for the CPC's offer of KMT-CPC cooperation jointly to resist Japan. She earnestly hoped for the formal formation of the KMT-CPC Resist-Japan National United Front.

Due to happenings such as the Japanese aggressive forces attacking Shanghai subsequent to the "13 August" incident which directly threatened the central area of the KMT domination and also as a result of the earnest struggles staged by the CPC representatives as well as the efforts, persuasion and remonstration made by Soong Ching-ling and other patriotic democratic people, the KMT, on 22 September, released through the Central News Agency the "CPC's declaration on KMT-CPC cooperation." The next day, Chiang Kai-shek announced the recognition of the CPC's lawful status and cooperation between the two parties. Promulgation of the CPC declaration and Chiang Kai-shek's talk indicated the formal formation of the KMT-CPC Resist-Japan National United Front.

The realization of the second KMT-CPC cooperation made Soong Ching-ling extremely happy. She was moved to tears and at once continued her writing and publication of such articles as "Thoughts on the Unification of the KMT and CPC," and "Two 'Octobers'." All of them expressed her heartfelt happiness and aspirations. In the articles, she wrote: "Daytime, which is full of hope, is now with us in place of the dark night which has been so disappointing to all people.... Today, on each and every corner of our vast territory we can hear the roar of gunfire which is in fact in salutation of the unity of our nation." It is my belief that "our unity will certainly be able to solve all problems and overcome all obstacles." She repeated again and again the importance of KMT-CPC cooperation. She wrote: "Sun Yat-sen advocated KMT-CPC cooperation because the CPC is a party which represents the worker-peasant masses and without the support and active participation of the worker-peasant masses, the KMT has no way to fulfill its mission of national revolution.".... If Sun Yat-sen's advocation of the

three big policies of KMT-CPC cooperation, alliance with the Soviet Union and the communists, and guarding the interests of the workers and peasants had been continued to the end, the feudal forces internally in our country would have already been eradicated, imperialism would have long ago been driven out, and China would have become an independent and free country." She earnestly expressed her hope that "at this critical juncture, all past grievances should naturally be forgotten and everybody should with one heart and soul join in the common efforts to achieve final victory in the war against Japan." In November, she again released a "statement on KMT-CPC cooperation," in which she pointed out: "All his life Sun Zhongshan has advocated common efforts for China's salvation. This was also the reason for his advocacy of KMT-CPC cooperation." She demanded that the KMT and the CPC forget all past grievances, and unite the country in resistance to Japan, so as to achieve final victory. In this way, for the sake of the basic interests of the country and of the people, Soong Ching-ling exerted every effort to bring about cooperation between the KMT and the CPC and to urge them to unite together to resist aggression and jointly to face the calamity confronting the country.

A Fearless Fighter Against Advocators of Surrender, Treason and Division

In the course of expediting the KMT-CPC cooperation and formation of the Resist-Japan National United Front, Song Ching-ling was firm in her stand and clearly showed her likes and dislikes. She felt highly elated at each and every step of progress of this great historical event affecting the destiny of the country and people. She was deeply angered at any word or deed aiming at disrupting the once more cooperating KMT and CPC. At each important juncture, she would boldly present herself to take part in relentless struggles against the acts of advocates of surrender, treason and division of the pro-Japanese clique.

The fifth plenary session of the Third KMT Central Committee was a key meeting convened after the Xian affair to examine whether Chiang Kai-shek would carry out to the end the promises he had made during the affair to change the policy to one of alliance with the communists in the resistance against Japan. At the session, Wang Jingwei and others of the pro-Japanese clique suggested a political resolution firmly insisting on "exterminating the communists," in opposition to the motion made by the KMT leftist group represented by Soong Ching-ling and He Xiangning who called for resumption of Sun Zhongshan's three big policies. Soong Ching-ling firmly refuted Wang Jingwei's motion. Against the anti-communist hue and cry raised by Wang Jingwei and his associates, Soong solemnly and sternly rebuked: "It is ridiculous that even to today we still can hear of such antiquated sayings as "to resist Japan we must first exterminate the communists." She inquired of them: Could it be that "we must first break one of our arms before proceeding to fight Japan?" And with great determination she reiterated: "Civil war shall never start again!" Following hotly contested arguments, the KMT was forced to begin the execution of the policy of alliance with the communists to resist Japan and the session adopted a resolution to accept the offer made by the CPC.

Only through firm adherence to the policy of an all-out war of resistance could there be any talk of setting up a Resist-Japan National United Front. The necessary conditions for the two parties to join together to resist Japan were the criticism of advocates of surrender and division and a conviction that final victory would be ours. After the flareup of the Lugouqiao incident, the pro-Japanese clique continued to spread the suicidal theme that "war would bring defeat whereas peace might not mean much disorder." Some of the KMT politicians insisted on appeasement and retreat and spread the political smoke-screen of the advocates of surrender that "peace would entail discord but war would bring defeat; and peace after defeat would ensure safety." At that time, Chiang Kai-shek himself was still wavering. The atmosphere then was full of the hue and cry of supporters of surrender and defeatism. The common point of their thinking was a dire fear of the enemy, and they actually seemed to have contracted the "fear Japan" malady. In February 1937, at the fifth plenary session of the Third KMT Central Committee, Soong Ching-ling severely criticized the "fear Japan" disease of "overestimating the strength of Japanese imperialism and underestimating the strength of the Chinese people." In August of the same year, she published an article entitled "China Cannot Be Defeated." She cited a large quantity of reference materials in analyzing Japan's social and economic structure and pointed out that it was lacking in firmness and unable to stand a prolonged war. She compared this with China's "vast territory, plentiful resources and the huge population of 475 million people" and the fact that "China's biggest asset was the awakening of the Chinese masses." Hence she came to the conclusion that "under such conditions, Japan's military power may be likened to that of a paper tiger." This superb diagnosis of Japan's imperialism being a paper tiger and sure to suffer defeat was undoubtedly a headlong blow to those who had contracted the "fear Japan" sickness. It reinforced the determination of people of the whole country to resist to the end and their confidence of a final victory. It also facilitated the setting up of the Resist-Japan National United Front.

After the formal establishment of the Resist-Japan National United Front, the KMT authorities still obstinately refused to give the CPC a status of equality. They insisted on pursuing the one party dictatorship and carried out the one sided resistance policy of not letting the people rise to take part. But not mobilizing the people to prosecute a national war of resistance and not enforcing democracy, would make it impossible to achieve a complete victory over the Japanese bandits. Hence, criticism of KMT's suppression of democracy, its insistence on dictatorship and adoption of the one-sided war of resistance policy constituted at the time the central link in bringing about real KMT-CPC cooperation and the formation of an all-people Anti-Japanese National United Front. Against this reactionary policy of the KMT, Soong Ching-ling explained in an overall manner the scientific concept of the Resist-Japan National United Front. She pointed out: "The word 'national' means that in the whole country each and every class, each and every political party, and each and every person, is entitled to take part and the objective is to resist the imperialist aggressors and to defend our common national independence." "'United front' means that all the parties in cooperation must face the enemy together, unite together and help each other in resisting foreign aggression." "The 'Resist-Japan National

United Front' does not mean that the various component parties cannot harbor their own viewpoints and objectives. It does not carry any meaning of any one party or group assuming dictatorship." She added: Lack of democracy "poses an enormous threat to the common anti-Japanese front. It provides a good opportunity to those who wish to destroy it." In waging the struggles in diametrical opposition to the KMT, Soong Ching-ling resorted to concrete actions such as supporting and propagating the line and policy advocated by the CPC and its leader Mao Zedong of prosecuting an all-out war of resistance and striving to put democracy as the central link in the development of the revolutionary tasks.

Soong Ching-ling also unveiled the KMT's underhand activities of stirring up conflicts, upholding division and violating the cooperation accord with the CPC. She pointed out that unnecessary controversies and mutual suspicion and distrust were the principal obstacles to unity. She repeatedly warned people of the whole nation to be on the alert against clashes and friction which would undermine national unity and weaken the forces waging the war of resistance. When Chiang Kai-shek finally defied public opinion and outrageously staged the coup against the CPC which shocked the entire world in the southern part of Anhui Province, Soong and He Xiangning immediately issued a circular telegram severely condemning Chiang for violating the unity accord. They called people of the whole country to be on the lookout for the vile schemes of the traitors. They emphatically asserted: "From now on, all military actions and suppressive activities against the CPC must absolutely cease." This fully demonstrated Soong Ching-ling's fearless revolutionary spirit and her determined stand of maintaining the principle of unification and opposition to splitism.

A Staunch Friend Resolutely Standing on the Side of the CPC

The CPC was the organizer and central force of the Resist-Japan National United Front. The growth of the military strength of the CPC and of the people under its leadership provided the capital for its ability to again cooperate with the KMT. Soong Ching-ling was always fearless in giving whole-hearted support politically to the CPC and, materially, to the people's forces and the anti-Japanese base area under the CPC. This held true, be it on stormy days when the revolution was in a precarious state, or on more balmy days such as on the realization of the second KMT-CPC cooperation and the formation of the Resist-Japan National United Front.

As early as in the first KMT-CPC cooperation and during the period of the first internal revolutionary war, Soong Ching-ling had formed a close comradeship with the CPC people. During the days of the reactionary reign of terror when Chiang Kai-shek revolted against the revolution and mercilessly slaughtered the Communist Party members, she resolutely defended Sun Yat-sen's three major revolutionary policies of the new three principles of the people. In a statement which she issued shortly before her departure for Moscow in August 1927, she made a righteous appeal and referred to the CPC as "truly the strongest motive power among China's internal revolutionary forces." In those days when a murky sky was over a dark earth, she stood firm in her belief that only the CPC could save China. In 1936 when she

met Professor Tate (Da De) [6671 1795], an American anti-fascist fighter, she said: On your first visit to China "you may find conditions in the country in a very bad state. But I want you to believe that conditions in China will definitely improve. China has a Communist Party and I believe that hope lies there." In the same year, through arrangements made by her, Edgar Snow and Ma Haide (Mahaide) [7456 3189 1795] succeeded in making a trip to northern Shaanxi. Upon their return, Snow wrote his famous book "Random Notes on the Trip West." The book introduced to the world the real conditions in the red area and rendered to naught all the blasphemy and rumor about the CPC and the red area.

In the course of bringing about the second KMT-CPC cooperation, Soong Ching-ling righteously rebuked the KMT's erroneous actions against the CPC. She clearly pointed out: In the fifth plenary session of the Third KMT Central Committee, the KMT brought up the conditions for cooperation, among which was actually "an unreasonable one calling on the CPC to stop propagating and to abandon the political principle of class struggle." She demanded: "But, propaganda and class struggle are precisely the basic reasons for the existence of the Communist Party. How can they be abandoned?"

Soong Ching-ling highly praised the CPC as being the mainstay of the anti-Japanese war. She said: "After 10 years of internal warfare, many localities in the country have suffered damage, but the communists not only were not defeated but also became the anti-Japanese vanguards." Moreover, she announced to people of the whole world that the armies under the command of the CPC were the principal forces fighting the Japanese invaders. She pointed out: "By far the largest portion of Japan's armed forces in China were not on the frontline fighting our national armies. Rather, they were mostly wasting their strength attempting to suppress the hundreds of thousands of the people's armies formed by guerrilla units in the so-called occupied areas." In June 1938 she started in Hong Kong the "China Protection League" and published a "China Protection League" magazine in which she propagated on anti-Japan theme, reported on episodes of heroic resistance on the part of the 8th route army and the new 4th army under the command of the CPC, and unveiled the KMT reactionary clique's policies of appeasement and surrender to the Japanese and opposition to the communists and the people. She openly announced that contributions of funds and supplies from international friends and overseas Chinese communities would in the main be devoted to supporting the 8th route army, the new 4th army, and the resist-Japan base areas in the rear under the leadership of the CPC. She broke through the blockade and obstacles set by the Chiang Kai-shek bloc, and by various means continuously conveyed large quantities of aid funds, medicine, medical instruments, communication equipment, canned goods and other supplies to the resist-Japan base areas in the rear, and thus provided effective support to the resist-Japan struggles of the people. At the same time, she introduced and assisted Dr Norman Bethune and other international friends to organize medical teams to proceed to the resist-Japan base areas and to take part in wartime medical and relief work. She showed particular concern with the well-being of the new 4th army after the incident in southern Anhui. After meeting the special envoy from Political Commissar Liu Shaoqi

and acting Commander Chen Yi of the new 4th army, she expressed her great pleasure in learning of the actual happening in the incident and the determination of the new 4th army to continue the war of resistance. Forthwith, she collected a large quantity of supplies to be sent to the new 4th army through various channels.

Summing up the above, it may be said that in the course of realizing the second KMT-CPC cooperation, Soong Ching-ling made outstanding and special contributions and performed meritorious and indelible feats. Her superb political virtue of stressing unity and caring for the situation as a whole and being always mindful of the national interests and her lofty revolutionary spirit of clearly discerning love and hate and right and wrong and solidly supporting and defending Sun Yat-sen's new three principles of the people, as well as the party's Resist-Japan National United Front should serve as illustrious examples to revolutionaries and are well worth people's esteem and study.

Before her passing, Soong Ching-ling had fervently aspired for the early realization of the great unification task of the motherland. Toward this objective, she performed much useful work. Her deepest regret was that the third KMT-CPC cooperation with which she was much concerned was still not realized, that Taiwan had still not joined the ranks, and that therefore the great unification task of the motherland had not been completed. Today, in commemorating the 90th anniversary of Soong Ching-ling's birth, we should learn from her great revolutionary spirit and superb political virtue, learn from her spirit of warmly loving the motherland and warmly loving the Chinese race, and earnestly join in the struggles for the realization of the gigantic and holy task of the unification of the motherland and the building of our country into a socialist modern and powerful country.

CSO: 4005/452

PARTY AND STATE

CONSTITUTION OF SOONG CHING LING FOUNDATION

0W030901 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1536 GMT 28 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, 28 Dec (XINHUA)--The Constitution of the Foundation in Memory of State Honorary Chairman Soong Ching Ling

(Adopted by the first council meeting in Beijing on 28 December 1982)

1. To commemorate State Honorary Chairman Soong Ching Ling, inherit and carry forward the undertaking of children's culture, education and welfare, to which she had dedicated herself throughout her life, train children in an all-round manner--morally, intellectually, physically and aesthetically--and to promote international friendship and world peace, the Foundation in Memory of State Honorary Chairman Soong Ching Ling is especially set up (hereafter simplified as the foundation).

2. The Nature of the Foundation

The foundation is a mass organization as well as a people's friendship organization, making contacts with people abroad to support the undertaking of Chinese children's culture, education and welfare.

3. Sources of Funding for the Foundation

The sources of funding are donations by organizations and individuals of overseas Chinese compatriots and compatriots in Hong Kong and Macao.

Funds are also provided by donations from friendly organizations and personages at home and abroad.

4. The Foundation and Its Counterparts Abroad

The foundation coordinates the efforts by foreign friends, overseas Chinese compatriots, compatriots in Hong Kong and Macao and other organizations that are willing to organize the Soong Ching Ling foundation in their own country or region to solicit donations for the undertaking of Chinese children's culture, education and welfare.

5. The Use of the Funds of the Foundation

The foundation's funds are special funds that must be directly used for the undertaking of the children's culture, education and welfare and must be distributed reasonably in accordance with the donor's wishes.

To conduct its normal activity, the foundation must withdraw, within reasonable limits, the least possible amount of funds for administrative expenditures.

6. The Construction Plan of the Foundation

The foundation plans first to build a children's science park in Beijing. Children's cultural, educational and welfare facilities will gradually be built in Beijing and other cities in accordance with the needs and available resources.

The foundation will work together with various circles and departments concerned, including science and technology, education, physical culture, culture, public health, construction, industry, agriculture, youth, women, nursery, industrial and commercial administration, returned overseas Chinese, gardening, and the China Welfare Association in jointly studying and planning children's cultural, educational and welfare facilities.

7. The Supervision of the Funds of the Foundation

The foundation will set up an independent accounting and auditing system. The foundation has the right to supervise, examine and make reports on the income, expenditure and use of funds and materials.

8. The foundation will appoint several council members. A chairman, vice chairmen and secretary general will take charge of the day-to-day work.

The foundation will set up a secretariat under the honorary chairman, advisers and chairman to handle day-to-day work under the guidance of the All-China Women's Federation.

CSO: 4005/452

PARTY AND STATE

NAMELIST OF SOONG CHING LING FOUNDATION

OW030913 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1614 GMT 28 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, 28 Dec (XINHUA)--Namelist of the Foundation in Memory of State Honorary Chairman Soong Ching Ling

Honorary chairman: Deng Xiaoping;

Adviser: Liao Chengzhi;

Chairman: Kang Keqing (female);

Vice chairmen: Rong Gaotang, Rong Yiren, Gao Dengbang, and Wu Quanheng (female);

Council members (73 in total, arranged in the order of the number of the strokes of their surnames)

Ding Ling (female), Ma Haide, Wang Kunlin, Wang Anna (female), Wang Bingnan, Wang Kuancheng, Ba Su [1572 5685], Bei Telan [6296 3676 5695], Qu Mengjue [0575 1125 6030] (female), Nimu Weiersi [1441 1191 7279 1422 2448] (female), Qiu Moli [8002 5406 5461] (female), Li Mingze, Kong Yuan, Shi Liang (female), Bai Yang (female), Bai Jiefu, Situ Huimin, Zhu Xuefan, Hua Luogeng, Liu Nianzhi, Mi Le [4717 0519], Xu Deheng, Xu Xizuan [6079 6932 4957], Sun Bida, Sun Suiying (female), Sun Suihua (female), Sun Suifang (female), We Quanheng (female), Wu Zuoren, He Xian [0149 6343], He Qing [0149 3237], Wang Zhimin, Shen Qizhen, Shen Cuizhen (female), Zhang Jiagong [1728 1367 1872], Zhang Suping, Chen Wenqiu [7115 2429 5941], Chen Xiangyuan [7115 0686 6678], Chen Zhikun [7115 1807 2492], Chen Hansheng, Lin Daguang [2651 6671 0342], Luo Shuzhang (female), Zhou Erfu, Zhou Peiyuan, Zhou Weizhi, Zhao Puchu, Rong Gaotang, Rong Yiren, Ke Rusi [2688 1172 1835] (female), Qu Wu, Fei Xiaotong, Fei Yimin, Jiang Chunfang, Luoyisi Huile Sinuo [3157 0122 2448 1920 0519 2448 6179] (female), Yuan Jinxiu, Geng Lishu [5105 7787 3219] (female), Qian Changzhao, Gao Yunxing [7559 0336 5281], Gao Dengbang, Gelanniqi [2706 5695 1441 1142], Kang Keqing (female), Hailun Luosen [3189 0243 5012 2773] (female), Huang Ganying (female), Huang Shouzhen [7806 1108 3791] (female), Aipo Sitan [1947 3380 2448 0982], Han Suyin [7281 4790 7299] (female), Cheng Siyuan, Tong Xiaopeng, Xie Bingxin (female), Luyi Aili [6424 2496 1947 7812], Liao Mengxing [1675 1125 6821] (female), and Luo Yingdong [7202 5391 2639];

Secretary general: Wang Zhimin.

CSO: 4005/452

PARTY AND STATE

NEED TO STRENGTHEN EDUCATION IN CONSTITUTION EMPHASIZED

Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 5 Dec 82 p 4

[Article by HEBEI RIBAO commentator: "Study, Publicize, and Enforce the Constitution"]

[Text] The Fifth Session of the Fifth National People's Congress has adopted the "Constitution of the People's Republic of China".' Using the four basic principles as its general guiding ideology, and drawing on experiences we have summed up since the founding of this republic, this new constitution, in the form of the supreme law of the land, endorses what we have achieved in the direction of bringing order out of chaos since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, and the future general task set for the people by the 12th Party Congress. It also makes clear some basic points on the political, economic, and cultural systems, rights and duties of citizens, and the structure of the state. This constitution, which is essential to, and will have a perpetual stabilizing effect on the development of socialist modernization during this new historical period, reflects the common aspiration and basic interests of the people throughout the country. Representing a supreme authority, it will have the effect of law. It is the general rule for bringing order and stability to our nation, the fundamental principle guiding the activities of the people of various nationalities throughout the country, all state organs, the armed forces, various democratic parties, civic bodies, and various enterprising organizations. We must attach great importance to this extremely important historical document, and mount a sweeping campaign to study it.

At a time when the people throughout the province are devoting themselves to studying and publicizing the guidelines of the 12th Party Congress, will the study and publicity of the constitution affect and interfere with the study and publicity of the documents on this congress? The spirit of the constitution is the same as that of the documents of the 12th Party Congress, representing unity between the correct advocacy of the party and the will of the people and state. The documents of the 12th Party Congress provide the general task for the people throughout the country during this new period, outline the basic principles concerning the development of the socialist economy, spiritual civilization, socialist democracy, and the legal system, the party leading role in the political life of our country, and principle of the party's activity within the framework of the constitution, all of

which is reflected in the constitution. In view of this, the study and publicity of the two groups of documents will in no way cancel each other, and therefore, should be carried out simultaneously. Particularly noteworthy is the fact that the constitution systemizes and legalizes the basic task and objective in building a high level of socialist democracy, set by the 12th Party Congress, and a new milestone in the development of socialist democracy in our country. Meanwhile, studying and publicizing the constitution means giving people an extensive education in the legal system, and thoroughly implementing the report to the 12th Party Congress, which states: "It is necessary to give all our people repeated education in the legal system, and strengthen education in the constitution, rights and duties of citizens, and public code of ethics."

The party's style of integrating theory and practice should be upheld as an important guarantee for bringing about an in-depth development of the campaign to study and publicize the constitution. In organizing the activity to study and publicize the constitution, leadership at all levels must keep themselves well informed of the state of mind among the masses, and have a well-defined objective in perspective. At present, the people of this province including party members and cadres at all levels are generally handicapped by a lack of knowledge of the legal system and laws. Youngsters in particular face a more serious problem in this direction. Therefore, during the campaign to study and publicize the constitution, information on the constitution to be disseminated must take into account this reality, and its basic contents must be interpreted systematically, accurately, in concrete terms, and in layman's language. This means that every possible effort must be made to make the constitution known to every household, and keep the broad masses informed of its important provisions. On that basis, we must lead the masses to rectify their misunderstanding resulting from the enforcement of the constitution, to raise their awareness of the need to abide by the constitution, to make it the basic principle guiding their activities. We must encourage everyone to observe and defend the constitution consciously, and as a matter of course. Moreover, party members and cadres must take the lead in defending the dignity of the constitution, truly act in a way consistent with its provisions, and in the course of carrying out work, play an exemplary role in enforcing and observing the constitution, and provide leadership for the struggle against all unconstitutional tendencies. Studying and publicizing the constitution in this way will give great impetus to the development of socialist democracy and the legal system.

A survey of the current state of mind affecting cadres and people in our province has suggested that the study and publicity of the constitution be centered around the following two prominent subjects of study: First, it is necessary to uphold the idea that all power of the state belongs to the people; second, it is necessary to strengthen the sense of responsibility among the people as masters of their country. Everyone must understand that no organization or individual is allowed to violate the constitutional rights of citizens. Party and state cadres at all levels in particular must unequivocally declare that they are only the servants of the people charged with the exercise and administration of the state power delegated by the people. In addition to protecting consciously the rights of citizens, they

must institute effective measures to insure that citizens will enjoy the constitutional rights, and no cadre will abuse his power or privilege, nor will he change his status from a servant of the people into their master. The rights and obligations are related. If one wants to enjoy the rights guaranteed by the constitution, one must honor one's obligations to the nation and society. Everyone must demonstrate the high sense of responsibility to the cause of the nation and society, in his capacity as a master of his country, and do whatever he can to enhance its development. He must also resolutely struggle against all attempts to undermine this cause. This is the code of ethics to which every citizen must subscribe.

It is necessary to study and publicize the constitution and the documents of the 12th Party Congress simultaneously. Party organizations at all levels, state organs, enterprise units, and mass organizations must make specific arrangements for implementing the two tasks under an overall plan, and guide, enhance and oversee their promotion on a continuing basis. They must mobilize propaganda forces from all units, use various propaganda methods and means, and make active and successful efforts to publicize and interpret the constitution, and to make it known to every household until it is observed by every citizen. Only in this way can they help people raise their awareness as masters of their own country and society, striving to fulfill the grand objectives and other tasks set by the 12th Party Congress.

9574
CSO: 4005/398

PARTY AND STATE

SHANDONG TRAINS PARTY MEMBERS IN NEW PARTY CONSTITUTION

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 28 Jan 83 p 4

[Article by Tang Yuan [0781 0626]: "Shandong Province Rotationally Trains Party Member Cadres by Stages and in Groups"]

[Text] Taking the 12th Party Congress documents as teaching materials, with their main content being the new party constitution, party organizations at all levels in Shandong Province have rotationally trained party member cadres by stages and in groups. In factories and rural areas throughout the province, rotational training work has already begun in a comprehensive fashion. By the end of November last year, 1.01 million party members had been rotationally trained throughout the province, or over 32 percent of the total number of party members.

During this rotational training, all places universally pay attention to integrating the training with reality; strive for substantial results; guide the party members in carrying out criticism and self-criticism, in comparing their ideas and actions with the new party constitution, and in making individual summations; and also organize new party members to take the oath on being admitted to the party. Through the running of rotational training classes, the great number of party members have studied the party constitution, have greatly raised their consciousness with regard to carrying out the new party constitution, and one after another have indicated that they want to be Communist Party members who are up to standard. For a long time the Gaozhuang Production Brigade in Ciqui Commune, Wenshang County, was troubled by a lack of unity and many things that should have been done were not. Through the training this winter, contradictions were resolved and groups united. The leaders and the masses did three good things: 1) they implemented the plan to build houses; 2) studying measures for running well the primary school in their brigade, they changed the conditions under which the school was run; and 3) they tentatively decided on next year's production plan and organized the cadres and masses to make some preparations for increasing production and income. Seeing the progress made by the party member cadres, the masses praised them, saying: The party members have returned from rotational training classes with enhanced vigor!

9727
CSO: 4005/443

PARTY AND STATE

HEBEI LEADING CADRES URGED TO IMPLEMENT CONGRESS DOCUMENTS

Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 15 Nov 82 p 1

[Article by reporter Zhao Pingwen [0340 1627 2429]: "Party Committees Directly Subordinate to Province Hold Conference and Demand that Leading Party Cadres Strive to Be Models in the Implementation of the Spirit of the Documents of the 12th CPC Congress"]

[Text] HEBEI RIBAO dispatch: On 11 November the party committees directly subordinate to the province held a conference for leading cadres in charge of political work in provincial departments and bureaus and responsible persons of party organizations of state organs; concrete plans were drawn up concerning the implementation of the spirit of the talk given by Zhang Shuguang [1728 2562 0342], secretary of the standing committee of the province CPC Committee, at the conference held in state organs directly subordinate to the province to exchange ideas on what had been learned from the study of documents of the 12th Party Congress.

The conference called for leading party cadres at all levels directly subordinate to the province to take the lead and do "in depth" work in striving to become models in the study and implementation of the spirit of the documents of the 12th Party Congress. First of all, cadres must take the lead in breaking free from the confines of "left" thinking in further correcting their ideological line and must unite their understanding around the spirit of the 12th Party Congress. They must take the initiative and examine their own thinking and compare it to the demands of the Party Congress to discover exactly where their ideological discrepancies and the "left" influences are on a foundation of repeated, intensive reading of CPC Congress documents and the comprehension of their real spirit. They must carry out criticism and self-criticism via little rectification movements. thoroughly eliminate the "left" influence and swiftly open up new prospects in all aspects of work using the documents from the 12th Party Congress as a weapon.

It was suggested at the conference that leading party cadres at all levels should, while paying close attention to their own studies, also conscientiously organize the cadres and masses of their own units in study. In particular, comrades in charge of study have to overcome the habit of only

giving vague, generalized directions, must strictly avoid waiting for instructions and stalling, and must scientifically arrange study and daily work. As for unhealthy tendencies that appear during study, cadres have to have the nerve to pick them out, take charge and with a clear-cut stand, criticize and put a stop to them.

As for methods of leadership, attention has to be paid to finding typical cases and making timely summations and promotion of study experiences; a great effort has to be made to commend the good people and deeds that come to the fore in study. At present, particular attention must be paid to discovering and summing-up experiences in relating ideology to practice in work, in improving comprehension, boosting morale, in opening up new prospects in work, in reforming the style of work of leading groups, in increasing unity, in the organization of small, concentrated study classes, in holding meetings to exchange ideas on what has been learned, etc.

In order to increase the effectiveness of study, all units must set up and improve systems of assessment. To determine whether or not a leading cadre has done well in study, one must first see if he has gained a mastery of theory or not, if he really understands and has mastered the essence of the spirit of the documents of the 12th Party Congress. Secondly, one must see if he has made marked improvement or not in his way of thinking and style of directing work, if he has transformed the spirit of the 12th Party Congress into conscious action. One must proceed from one level to another in tackling the above two standards in appraising cadres. Party committees directly subordinate to the province must stress the appraisal of members of leading party groups in units at and above the level of department and bureau, on one hand uniting the vast masses to offer their appraisals and evaluations; on the other hand, conducting in a planned way, selective examinations and face-to-face on-the-spot investigations of them (leading cadres).

12221
CSO: 4005/395

PARTY AND STATE

PREFECT CPC COMMITTEE PROMOTES STUDY OF CONGRESS DOCUMENTS

Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 13 Nov 82 p 1

[Article by BAODING RIBAO reporter Liu Zhihua [0491 1807 5478] and HEBEI RIBAO reporter Zhen Dengshan [3914 4098 1472]: "Baoding Prefect Party Committee Holds Classes For Leading Cadres On Studying and Implementing the Spirit of the 12th CPC Party Congress; Be of One Mind, Strive to Go Forward and Open Up New Overall Prospects in All Aspects of Work"]

[Text] HEBEI RIBAO dispatch: In order to thoroughly study and implement the spirit of the 12th Party Congress, Baoding's CPC Committee held a 15-day study session from the latter part of October through the first week or so of November for leading cadres at or above the level of the standing committee of the Prefect CPC Committee, assistant commissioners of administrative offices, the Prefect Party Committees, consultants to administrative offices, standing committees of the party committees of all counties, deputy county heads in charge of day-to-day business and deputy directors of bureaus directly subordinate to the prefect; a total of over 600 cadres participated. With great political enthusiasm and moved by a highly-developed sense of revolutionary responsibility, the comrades who participated in the classes, based on a foundation of intensive reading of documents and an understanding of the essence of the spirit of the Congress, held meetings on organizational party life where they analyzed the problems that exist in leadership groups, initiated criticism and self-criticism, united everyone's understanding, strengthened their beliefs and boosted morale. Everyone felt that the study class had been integrated with reality, that the problem of how to unite thinking and energize work had been resolved, and that the key to opening up new prospects in all areas of work in Baoding Prefect had been well-grasped.

During the study sessions, Cheng Zhulin [4453 4554 2651], Zang Zhenguo [5258 2182 0948], and Zhang Ronghe [1728 2837], all responsible comrades of the prefect party committee, and some responsible comrades from the county party committees and units directly subordinate to the prefect, made speeches at the general meeting of the study session. The second secretary of the prefectural party committee, Zhang Guangqian [1728 1684 0467], and the secretary of the prefectural party committee and administrative office commissioner, Liu Youngchang [0491 3057 2490], talked on "Striving to Open

Up New Prospects in Taking a Fundamental Turn For the Better in Ways of Thinking and Doing Things Within the Party," and "Struggling to Realize the Magnificent Strategic Objective" respectively. Comrade Zhang Youngqian emphasized that whether ways of thinking and doing things within the party are good or not depend on getting the support of the people and on whether or not the objective of the construction of socialist modernization can be realized or not. The behavior and image of, and the general atmosphere within the party directly influence people's confidence in, and will to build the four modernizations with one heart and mind. After analyzing the thinking and ideology of party cadres in Baoding Prefect, he suggested that thorough-going, widespread education be conducted on the new party charter to enable the vast ranks of party members and party cadres to clearly understand that party members only have an obligation to diligently and conscientiously serve the people; that they do not have the right to use their power and position to profit at the expense of the state, the collective, or the masses; that they must make strict demands on themselves based on their obligations as party members and using the circumstances provided them as party cadres and become qualified Communist Party members and party cadres; that they must continue to promote the excellent tradition and method of conducting criticism and self-criticism; that the system of holding periodical organizational life meetings must be maintained from the prefect party committee down to grass-roots party organizations; that members of party committees at all levels must participate in organizational life both in the party committee and in the party cell; that no one will be permitted to be special party members who do not participate in organizational life within the party and who are not supervised by the masses outside the party; that each county and unit must by this winter or next spring pay great attention to solving problems that the masses are demanding be dealt with that could greatly dampen their enthusiasm if not solved, and inspire confidence in the vast ranks of the cadres and masses to struggle against unhealthy tendencies. Comrade Liu Youngchang recalled and summarized the positive economic developments and unity among the people that have emerged since the Third Plenum of the 11th Party Central Committee that were fully affirmed by the 12th Party Congress, that we must earnestly study and implement the spirit of the 12th Party Congress, emancipate our thinking, make daring reforms, make the best possible use of the advantageous conditions we have in Baoding Prefect and strive to open up new prospects in economic construction.

At the conclusion of the study session, Xing Chongzhi [6717 1504 2535], deputy secretary of the provincial party committee and first secretary of the party committee of Baoding prefect, made a report on the behalf of the prefect party committee on "Exerting Ourselves to Strive to Open Up New Overall Prospects in the Work of Baoding Prefect." He called upon the leading cadres at all levels throughout the prefect to consciously arm themselves with the spirit of the 12th Party Congress and realize a big transformation in the state of our ideology and spirit, and sweep away the dust of demoralization, disunity, unhealthy tendencies in the party, lack of energy in work, study and in taking the initiative. He also called upon the cadres to create a new situation in which party life would be healthy, in which people are united, have a high fighting will, are full of energy and of one mind and strive to go forward in making the best contribution they can to open up new overall prospects.

12221

CSO: 4005/395

PARTY AND STATE

ZHEJIANG TRAINS CPC MEMBERS IN STUDY OF PARTY CONGRESS DOCUMENTS

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 2 Feb 83 p 3

[Article by Qian Jishou [6929 0679 1108]: "Integrating Study of the 12th Party Congress Documents With Reality"]

[Text] Party organizations at all levels in Zhejiang Province are running many and varied forms of rotational training classes in which party members are organized to study the new party constitution. Since the 12th Party Congress, party organizations at the commune level and above have conducted over 2,700 party training classes attended by 1.03 million persons, or over 90 percent of the party members in the province. During the rotational training, the great number of party members integrated their study of the 12th Party Congress documents with reality by comparing and examining their own thinking and work in light of the documents, and they achieved very good results in doing so.

In Jiangshan County, a small number of party member cadres had used the power of their office, through all sorts of connections to illegally get their relatives transferred from peasants' households to residents' households. During the rotational training, these cadres compared their behavior with the new party constitution and examined their mistakes, and 10 sons and daughters of party members who were "illegal rural transfers" on their own initiative canceled their residence registrations in cities and towns. The party members spurred staff and workers to have 59 of their sons and daughters who were "illegal rural transfers" cancel their residence registrations in cities and towns. In Leqing County, 45 party member cadres of county-level organizations over the past several years had illegally bought land on which they destroyed fields and built houses. All the county party committee's past attempts to deal with this matter had been resisted by some cadres, so that this unhealthy trend for a long time remained unresolved. After the party committee organized this rotational training of party members, all 12 comrades who should have torn down their house foundations and let the land revert to fields did so, 4 others returned their land, and the rest conscientiously criticized themselves and accepted various ways of dealing with the matter. The broad masses reacted by saying: "The party entered the rotational training and came out of it with a changed appearance, the appearance of Communist Party members."

Through undergoing the rotational training, the great number of party members further implanted in themselves the idea of serving the people wholeheartedly.

In Dongyang County, over 10,900 rural party members set up a system of "party members contacting households," under which they contacted over 44,500 households of commune members. In Nanma district of this county, 47 leading members of a production brigade party branch had neglected brigade work and only attended to running their processing factory. When studying the new party constitution, they understood that a Communist Party member must both take the lead in becoming prosperous themselves and spur everybody on to prosper in common. Now, while running their own processing factory, they are vigorously helping the commune members to plant over 800 mu to day lilies, oranges and tangerines, and silkworm mulberry trees, so that the masses of commune members are becoming prosperous side by side. When, in Qiaosi Commune of Yuhang County, the party branch of the Muye Production Brigade was reelected, the party members urged Qian Ade [6929 7093 1795], head of the commune-run optical instruments factory and a Communist Party member, to return to the brigade and become its party branch secretary. Qian Ade's annual income at the factory is 300 to 400 yuan more than that in the factory, but he thought of the new party constitution's emphasis that a party member must serve the people wholeheartedly; so, giving no thought to his personal gains or losses, he cheerfully returned and took up the brigade's burden of office.

9727
CSO: 4005/443

PARTY AND STATE

LI LIGONG REFERS TO RURAL IDEOLOGICAL WORK

SK241350 Taiyuan XHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 31 Jan 83 pp 1, 3

[Excerpts] At the 31 January session of the Provincial Conference on Work in Mountainous Areas, Li Ligong, permanent secretary of the Provincial CPC Committee, delivered a speech entitled: "Strive to Create a New Situation in Rural Ideological and Political Work."

Attending the session were leading comrades from the Provincial CPC Committee, the Provincial People's Congress and the Provincial People's Government, including Luo Guipo, Li Ligong, Wang Tingdong, Wang Kwen, Wu Guangtang, Zhao Yuting, Wang Wenzhang, Li Bude, Huo Fan, Hu Xiaoqin, Zhang Jianmin, Wang Maolin, Zhang Tianyi, Yan Wuhong, Jia Yunbiao, Yue Weifan, Jia Chongzhi, Ma Guishu, Wei Fengqi, Pan Ruizheng, Tao Jian and Li Shunda. Comrade Wang Tingdong presided over the session.

Comrade Li Ligong's speech consisted of the following four points: 1) Fully understand the necessity of creating a new situation in rural ideological and political work; 2) Clearly define tasks for creating a new situation in rural ideological and political work; 3) Devise new ways to create a new situation in rural ideological and political work; and 4) Strengthen leadership over the program for creating a new situation in rural ideological and political work.

In his speech, Li Ligong stated: In his work report delivered at the 12th CPC Congress, Comrade Hu Yaobang pointed out that, while building a highly-developed material civilization, resolute efforts should be made to build a highly-developed socialist spiritual civilization. This is a strategic policy in building socialism. The broad masses of cadres who are in charge of rural work should understand that spiritual civilization with communism at its core represents one of the major characteristics in socialist society. Quite a few comrades, however, still lack profound understanding in this regard and lag behind ideologically in the greatly-changed situation, as well as have various muddled ideas. For example, sayings are often heard in rural areas, that "because responsibility systems have been enacted, there is no need for party branches"; that "because responsibility systems have been enacted, it is not necessary for cadres to be in charge of management"; and that "because peasants' enthusiasm has been boosted by contracting systems, it is not necessary to take ideological work seriously." All of these sayings give rise to

questions that need answers urgently: Is rural ideological and political work important in the new historic period? Is it necessary to continuously do a good job in conducting this work? Both of these questions have a vital bearing on whether or not we can simultaneously build the two civilizations and whether or not we can achieve success in the program of realizing socialist modernization. Therefore, proceeding from the actual situation in which rural areas are undergoing reforms that result in great changes, we must analyze the new situation and study new issues so as to clarify our thinking in various fields and to upgrade our understanding on the necessity of creating a new situation in rural ideological and political work.

As the party's rural ideological and political work is chiefly aimed at peasants and cadres at grassroots level in rural areas, it is necessary to adopt a correct attitude toward problems existing among them and in socialist society. Owing to the long-time influence caused by the "leftist" line, a number of our comrades are beset with some prejudices, such as "peasants attempting to get rid of the party's leadership, yearning for capitalism; and being selfish, ignorant and backward." As of the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, there are still comrades who mistook as individual farming and capitalist polarization the demands raised by peasants in signing production contracts with households, developing specialized households and households doing specialized jobs besides crop cultivation, and in becoming wealthy through labor or by operating individual business. As a matter of fact, peasants at present generally are no longer petty private owners, but new-type laborers under the socialist system. Their prominent characteristics are as follows: 1) They ardently cherish the CPC and resolutely support the correct leadership of the central authorities; [passage omitted] 2) They unswervingly follow the socialist road full of spirit in deep exploration and are full of wisdom and talent in invention and creation; [passage omitted] 3) They cherish their country and collectives and are able to find pleasure in helping others and steadily increasing the communist factor day by day; and 4) They have widened their field of vision more and more by making efforts to grasp modern scientific and cultural knowledge. Accordingly, we found that peasants at present are continuing to create new life and new things and to render new contributions. There are a large number of advanced individuals across the province emerging in practical life who represent the peasants and grassroots-level cadres of the new generation. Their ideology, stand, viewpoint and mental outlook also represent the essence and main trend of the broad masses of peasants and grassroots-level cadres throughout the province. Not seeing this means losing contact with reality.

However, we must clearly note that vestiges left by the old society to peasants still exist in some forms. Also, the negative influence resulting from the 10-year turmoil among peasants has not been totally eliminated. In particular, some grassroots-level cadres have been adversely affected by the "leftist" mental fetters in emancipating their minds. All of this has shown that rural ideological and political work is by no means unnecessary or of less significance, but that it must be further enhanced or improved. Though the party's line, principles and policies have paved a path along which we can better conduct our work, we should know that a failure to correctly control the

steering wheel could incur an accident. As to accident prevention, we must pay sufficient attention. From the standpoint of fulfilling the long-term target of communism, we should all the more acknowledge that enhancing and improving rural ideological and political work remains an arduous and long-term task. If we fail to conduct education on communist ideology among peasants and cause a shortage of revolutionary ideal and spirit among them, we will be unable to block the growth of the erroneous thinking of "peasants who are responsible only for the wellbeing of their wives and children, and do not care about the existence of doctrines," and of "peasants who pay attention only to year-by-year income increase, but not to the importance of harboring ideas." We will also be unable to achieve the healthy development of the socialist cause in rural areas. All in all, either in basically upgrading communist consciousness among peasants, or in solving practical ideological problems currently existing in rural areas we should only enhance the party's rural ideological and political work and by no means weaken it even slightly.

In referring to clearly defining tasks for creating a new situation in rural ideological and political work, Comrade Li Ligong pointed out: The brilliant exposition of Comrade Hu Yaobang's important speech "on ideological and political work" is of great guiding significance for various fronts inside the party in doing a good job of conducting ideological and political work, and it also points out a clear direction for the province to create a new situation in rural ideological and political work. To create a new situation in rural ideological and political work, a good job should be done in grasping the following tasks in line with the state of affairs in the province: 1) It is necessary to conduct education in a regular manner on communist ideology among peasants; [passage omitted] 2) It is necessary to conduct education on current policies set forth by the party; [passage omitted] 3) It is necessary to conduct education on the program of rural reforms launched by the party; [passage omitted] and 4) It is necessary to conduct education on legal systems and on tasks for transforming social morale. [passage omitted]

Comrade Li Ligong stated: Some comrades sense that it is not easy to conduct ideological and political work at present, saying that "old methods cannot be adopted; coercive methods they dare not use; soft methods are not effective; and new methods they do not know how to use." The new situation prevailing in the period since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, in which stress has been laid on enlivening the economy and relaxing restrictions in policies, has indeed given rise to many new questions on ideological and political work, such as how we can correctly deal with the relationship between economic and political work? How can we educate peasants to simultaneously pay attention to the interests of the stage, collectives and individuals? How can we correctly publicize communist ideology? And how can we make the style and methods of ideological and political work suit the new situation? To deal with these questions, in addition to following the traditional and effective experience gained in conducting ideological and political work in the past, it is necessary to go deep into grassroots-level units and the agricultural population to sum up new experiences in order to devise new methods and then to popularize them. The following are better methods that

our province has formulated and applied over the past 2 years which may be helpful: 1) In line with the development of the situation, it is necessary to adopt a concentrated style of education--laying work stress on solving one or two major problems in specific periods; 2) A good job should be done in grasping typical cases to promote the work as a whole; 3) It is necessary to introduce contracting systems in conducting ideological and political work; [passage omitted] and 4) It is necessary to formulate rural written pledges and build up "civilized villages and neighborhoods" and "five-good families" so as to enable the masses to educate themselves. [passage omitted]

In his speech, Comrade Li Ligong stressed that efforts should be made to strengthen leadership over the task for creating a new situation in rural ideological and political work. [passage omitted] The key to strengthening the party's leadership over rural ideological and political work lies in doing a good job in building the party's grassroot-level organizations. Judging from the experience of various localities in the period since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, a good job should be done in fulfilling the following three tasks for enhancing the construction of the party's grassroots-level organizations: 1) It is necessary to conduct education in a systematic way; [passage omitted] 2) It is necessary to grasp organizational consolidation; [passage omitted] and 3) It is necessary to steadily improve systems. [passage omitted]

In conclusion, Comrade Li Ligong called on the people to be aware of the fact that new things in rural areas are emerging one after another while the broad masses of peasants are plunging into the practice of paving a socialist, Chinese-style path and that rural ideological and political work is facing many new situations and issues. Let us follow the guidelines set forth by the 12th CPC Congress, arouse the enthusiasm of various circles, work hard, boldly create something new, continuously accumulate new experiences, score new achievements and exert all-out efforts to create a new situation in rural ideological and political work.

CSO: 4005/477

PARTY AND STATE

SOONG CHING LING FOUNDATION MEETS 28 DECEMBER

OW281944 Beijing XINHUA in English 1258 GMT 28 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, 28 Dec (XINHUA)--The Soong Ching Ling Foundation, named for the nation's honorary president, who died last year on 29 May, held its first council meeting here this afternoon. Kang Keqing, chairman of the foundation, presided, and Liao Chengzhi, foundation adviser, spoke.

The foundation was established this year on the first anniversary of Soong Ching Ling's death. Deng Xiaoping is its honorary chairman. It's purpose is to propagate children's welfare, international friendship and world peace, and to enlist international support in China's modernization program.

At the meeting, Wang Zhimin, secretary general of the foundation, delivered a report on the organization's work, saying it has received support both inside and outside China. Workers, soldiers, intellectuals and even pupils in primary and secondary schools have donated to the foundation, and heads and staff of science, technology and industrial departments have expressed willingness to contribute to the children's science park the foundation will build.

Wang Zhimin also reported on the draft of foundation constitution, invitations to famous people both in China and abroad as members of the council, preparation for the children's science park and the promotion of international exchanges.

Chen Xiangyuan, council member, discussed preparations for construction of the park. The foundation's constitution and emblem, and designs for donation certificates and a commemorative coin of the foundation were also adopted at the meeting.

In the center of the foundation's round, golden emblem are the letters S.C.L., the English initials of Soong Ching Ling, in low relief. The letter "L" is superimposed by the letter "C" to represent the Chinese character "Zhong" (middle), symbolizing China. The letter "S" here expresses "splendid souvenir." Encircling the initials are two olive branches.

The commemorative coin will be used as a souvenir for donors to the foundation. The center of the coin's obverse side bears an engraved bust of Soong Ching Ling in relief. The reverse side of the coin is the design of the emblem of the foundation.

CSO: 4000/67

PARTY AND STATE

CIRCULAR BANS GAMBLING, SUPERSTITIOUS ACTIVITIES

HK300956 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 22 Dec 82 p 1

["Hebei Provincial People's Government Circular on Strictly Banning Gambling and Putting a Stop to Feudal Superstitious Activities" --HEBEI RIBAO headline]

[Text] Gambling and feudal superstitious activities are a kind of evil habit left over from the old society. They reflect a remnant of the ideology of the exploiting classes. They jeopardize social order, corrupt people's thinking and disturb the normal order of work, production and life. In order to resolutely stop the evil practices of gambling and feudal superstitious activities, promote a fundamental turn for the better in the standards of public conduct and the building of socialist spiritual civilization, according to the state's relevant decrees and regulations, it is hereby stipulated and announced:

1. All gambling activities are strictly prohibited. All activities that stake personal effects on the outcome of such games as playing cards, mahjong, Chinese dominos, dice, poker and lottery come under the category of gambling and must be indiscriminately prohibited.
2. Witches, sorcerers and other superstitious professionals are resolutely banned. No one is allowed to spread superstitious fallacies to deceive people, to assemble people to worship joss by burning incense and laying offerings and to carry out other superstitious activities that violate the management of social order, cheat people out of their money and harm people.
3. Hardened gamblers, bankers in gambling games and people leading people in gambling; and witches and sorcerers who swindle money and property out of people or even injure people, causing death or injury by superstitious activities, must be dealt hard blows and are subject to severe punishment according to law.
4. All gambling paraphernalia, stakes, and articles for superstitious activities must be confiscated without exception. Gambling paraphernalia and superstitious articles should be destroyed and dealt with by public security organs. Funds for gambling should be handed over to state financial departments.

5. The masses who participate in gambling and superstitious activities should be educated. Punishment should be inflicted upon a small number of people who refuse to mend their ways and seriously violate the decrees concerned. Severe punishment should be inflicted upon cadres and workers in state-run units who take part in gambling and superstitious activities.
6. People who make threats of violence, attack by laying siege, beat up and obstruct state personnel in carrying out the task of stopping gambling and superstitious activities and people who retaliate against informers must all be dealt with according to law and the seriousness of their case.
7. This circular comes into effect from the day it is published. All citizens must consciously abide by the stipulations of this circular. They all have the right to stop and inform against gambling and superstitious activities. Units and individuals that perform meritorious services in banning gambling and stopping superstitious activities will be given commendation and awards. (No document will be issued)

21 December 1982

CSO: 4005/452

PARTY AND STATE

BRIEFS

SHANXI PEOPLE'S CONGRESS SESSION OPENS--The fifth session of the Fifth Shanxi Provincial People's Congress opened in Taiyuan on 22 December. Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee Chairman Ruan Bosheng declared the session open. There are 1,129 deputies to the session, of whom 943 were present on the opening day. Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee Vice Chairman Ren Yinglun presided at the ceremony. Ruan Bosheng made a speech conveying the spirit of the fifth session of the Fifth NPC. He reviewed the proceedings of the session and stressed the importance of studying, publicizing and implementing the new constitution and the sixth 5-year plan. Ren Yinglun then outlined arrangements for panel discussions on the new constitution and Premier Zhao Ziyang's report on the sixth 5-year plan. [Summary] [HK230340 Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 22 Dec 82]

NEI MONGGOL CPPCC STANDING COMMITTEE MEETING--The Standing Committee of the Fourth Regional CPPCC Committee held its 20th meeting on the morning of 27 December. The meeting adopted, after discussions, a draft political resolution of the fifth session of the Fourth Regional CPPCC Committee and examined and approved a draft resolution on the work report of the Standing Committee of the Fourth Regional CPPCC Committee and a report on motions examination of the Motions Examination Committee of the fifth session of the Fourth Regional CPPCC Committee and a draft resolution on the report. These draft resolutions will be submitted to the fifth plenary session of the Fourth Regional CPPCC Committee for examination and approval. Wu Daping, vice chairman of the Regional CPPCC Committee, chaired the meeting. Attending were Kui Bi, chairman, and Zhou Beifeng, Zhao Zhanshan, Yang Lingde, Na-Qin-Shuang-He-Er, Wang Jiangong, Qi Yongcyn, Liang Yiming, Wang Haishan and Wei Zhaorong, vice chairmen of the Regional CPPCC Committee. [Text] [SK280812 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 Dec 82]

SHANXI RALLY HONORS RETIRING CADRES--The Shanxi Provincial CPC Committee and People's Government held a rally in Taiyuan on 4 February to present honor certificates to 80 retiring old cadres of the provincial organs. Li Ligong, Provincial CPC Committee secretary in charge of day-to-day affairs, made a speech highly praising the old cadres for voluntarily retiring and thus playing a model and leading role in the reforms. He said: "Their model action is an effective stimulus in the current structural reform in the provincial organs and has made an important contribution to reforming the

cadre system and effecting the cooperation of new and old cadres and replacement of old by new. Everyone should learn from this action." He hoped that the old comrades would continue to do good work for the party and people, and demanded that the units concerned take good care of them. Hu Xiaoqin, member of the Standing Committee of the Provincial CPC Committee and director of the Organization Department, presided at the rally. Also present were Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Zhao Yuqing and Vice Governor Jia Yunbiao. [Summary] [HK050317 Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 4 Feb 83]

NOTE ON GRASSROOTS RESEARCH--NEI MONGGOL RIBAO on 1 February carried a lengthy newsletter on Comrade Hu Yaobang's investigation tour of pastoral areas written jointly by (Xie Lizhu) and (Huang Jiali), reporters of Qingnian Zazhi She [Youth Magazine Publishing House] and added an editor's note. The editor's note states: We recommend this touching newsletter to all readers, especially leading comrades at all levels in our region. It reflects the deeds of the central leading comrades who are occupied with myriad state affairs setting aside time to go down to minority areas to conduct investigations and research, sum up experiences and creations of the people and give guidance to minority areas in carrying out economic and cultural work. It reflects the Party Central Committee's cordial concern for our region and its ardent expectation. We hope that leading comrades at all levels in our region, like the central leading comrades, will set aside a certain period of time to go to the forefront to personally listen to the opinions and voice of the masses, sum up their experience and creations, study new situations, solve new problems and to create a new situation. In addition, we also believe that the broad masses of people of various nationalities in our region will gain inspiration and strength from the concern and expectation shown by the central leading comrades for our region, will rally more closely round the Party Central Committee and, under the leadership of the party committees at all levels, will make new contributions to making Nei Monggol into a united, civilized and prosperous region. [Text] [SK030521 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Feb 83]

CHEN WEIDA JOINS VISIT GROUP--According to TIANJIN RIBAO, on 2 February, Tianjin Municipality organized a greeting group on the occasion of the spring festival with representatives from various circles participating. The group is headed by Chen Weida with Zhang Zaiwang, Yan Dakai, Zhang Huaisan, Li Ruihuan, Wu Zhen, Tan Shaowen and [words indistinct] as its deputy heads. The group is composed of responsible persons from the municipal CPC Committee, the municipal People's Congress Standing Committee, the municipal people's government and from the mass organizations. The group will carry with it the profound sentiments of friendship harbored by over 7 million people of the municipality when it pays visits to the municipal garrison district, the PLA units stationed locally, the organs under the PLA railway engineer corps and to the coastal sentry posts to extend spring festival greetings. [Text] [SK030513 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 3 Feb 83]

ATTITUDE TO FOREIGN THINGS--In the preface to the book entitled "Maintaining CPC Members' Purity," Comrade Huang Kecheng says: "The adoption of the policy of opening up to the outside world will enable us to obtain and learn many advanced things. But many evil things will also pour into our country from the capitalist world and spread to all corners like germs which cause disease. Therefore, we must take an analytical attitude toward all foreign things and strictly differentiate the advanced and adoptable from the backward and undesirable. Just as it is wrong to indiscriminately reject all foreign things, so is it to indiscriminately accept all. The latter is even more dangerous. In short, we should adopt the method of dividing one into two, absorbing things which are advanced and useful to us and rejecting those which are backward, or even advanced but not suited to our nation. In particular, we must reject [word indistinct] and harmful things. [Text] [HK101133 Guangzhou YANGCHENG WANBAO in Chinese 2 Feb 83 p 2]

COURT PRESIDENT DISCUSSES WORK--In the report on the work of the Qinghai Provincial Higher People's Court which Provincial Higher People's Court President (Tang Shichang) made at the fifth session of the Fifth Provincial People's Congress, he said: People's courts at all levels have seriously implemented the spirit of the fourth session of the Fifth NPC on strengthening judicial work in the economic field and have heard many cases. By the end of October this year, 19 courts throughout the province had set up economic adjudicative courts and assigned a large number of economic adjudicative cadres to these courts. The provincial court had sent some cadres for short-term training in July and August this year. They studied the civil law and the contract law. Thus a good foundation has been laid for dealing well with economic cases. Over the past year, people's courts at all levels throughout the province have dealt with 87 economic cases and cases involving companies, with the trials of 74 completed. So far as the completed cases are concerned, some long-standing, big and difficult economic disputes between enterprises have been resolved and some economic disputes which newly emerged in the course of readjusting the national economy have also been resolved. This has initially produced good results in promoting the development of the national economy. [Text] [HK281042 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Dec 82]

FESTIVAL MEETING FOR RETIRED CADRES--Beijing, 8 Feb (XINHUA)--A spring festival get-together for 15,000 retired party, government and army cadres was held in the Great Hall of the People here this evening. Leaders of the CPC Central Committee, the State Council and the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee attended the celebration. Among the veteran cadres present this evening were Red Armymen who took part in the 25,000-li long march in the 1930s and fighters from the anti-Japanese war and the liberation war. These veterans have also contributed to the country's socialist construction. Under China's four modernizations program, they retired to make way for younger people. Activities in the Great Hall tonight included the presentation of Peking opera, dance drama, acrobatics and song and dance items and chess games. The get-together was sponsored by the Organization Department of the CPC Central Committee, the General Political Department of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, the ministries of culture, and labor and personnel, and the Beijing Municipal People's Government. [Text] [OW081810 Beijing XINHUA in English 1533 GMT 8 Feb 83]

LI RUIHUA ELECTED MAYOR OF TIANJIN--Tianjin, 26 Dec (XINHUA)--Li Ruihua, 48, named a model carpenter in the 1950's, today was elected mayor of Tianjin by the fourth session of the municipality's Ninth People's Congress. He has been acting mayor of the city since May. Congress deputies hailed the new mayor as richly experienced and dedicated to investigation and study. They cited his achievements in overseeing water diversion into the city from the Luan River, harnessing the Hai River, expansion of commercial networks and urban construction. Li Ruihuan started as a carpenter in the building trade in Beijing. He became leader of the young carpenters' shock brigade in 1959, a year of large-scale construction in the capital. He was awarded the title of national model worker several times. A book he wrote on calculation methods for carpentry, which included many inventive and original self-conceived processes, helped his workmates and contributed to increased efficiency. After completing study in a 6-year program at a Beijing architectural institute and before coming to Tianjin, he served in the Communist Youth League Central Committee and as vice-chairman of the Beijing Capital Construction Commission. [Text] [OW261554 Beijing XINHUA in English 1508 GMT 26 Dec 82]

CSO: 4000/67

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

COMMENTATOR'S ARTICLE ON INTELLECTUALS

SK040041 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Feb 83

[Commentator's article: "It Is Necessary to Treat Intellectuals Justly"]

[Text] Since the third plenary session, the Party Central Committee has examined and defined anew the policy towards intellectuals. Through bringing order out of chaos in recent years, the majority of the people have justly treated intellectuals and correctly understood their role and status. However, there are still many persons who hold erroneous views towards intellectuals and do not treat them justly. In regard to the erroneous understanding towards intellectuals, there are two prominent points: First, some people think that the status of intellectuals is being elevated too high. In the 10 years of turmoil, Lin Biao and the gang of four and its company willfully undermined the party's policy toward intellectuals and exerted their utmost to oppress intellectuals. At present, implementing a policy on intellectuals and resuming the position and status of intellectuals is a matter of course. Affected by leftist thinking for a long time, some comrades have prejudices against intellectuals and cannot change their point of view overnight. Particularly, they do not understand the importance of selecting and promoting intellectuals who have both ability and political integrity into the leading bodies. They think that intellectuals are too comfortable and that their status is being elevated too high. Actually, this is not so.

As far as our region is concerned, we have just implemented the party's policy on intellectuals and there is lots of strong resistance ahead. We still have much to do in this regard. It is by no means as the people say that the status of intellectuals is being elevated too high. This point of view reflects the failure of some people to change their old ideas and to eliminate their prejudice and leftist thinking. Therefore, continuously eliminating leftist influence is still an important issue affecting the implementation of the policy on intellectuals.

Second, some think that intellectuals are too proud. This is also a lop-sided point of view. Because of their knowledge, some intellectuals will have their own opinions and will set forth some ideas different from the ordinary people, even different from that of their leaders. This is actually a strong point. However, some comrades cannot accept this and think that

intellectuals are too proud to listen to other's instructions. To be proud is certainly wrong, however, [words indistinct] is totally unrelated. We must make a concrete analysis of the strong points and weak points of intellectuals, [words indistinct] and must not consider their strong points as weak points.

To treat intellectuals justly, we must treat them equally in terms of politics, boldly employ them and take good care of their livelihood, and correctly implement the policy on intellectuals. Comrades who are enthusiastic in carrying out the four modernizations must be brave in eliminating prejudice, correct their understanding of intellectuals, remove all obstacles and boldly employ competent persons, who are urgently needed in carrying out the four modernizations.

CSO: 4005/453

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

OFFICIALS DISCUSS INTELLECTUALS

SK040019 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Feb 83

[Text] While discussing the issue of strengthening the work concerning intellectuals, responsible comrades of various localities, who are participating in the regional meeting of secretaries of various banner and county CPC committees, have maintained that the most important thing for the present is to eliminate leftist influences and the prejudice against intellectuals.

(Cai Qiping), mayor of Wuhai City, said: Owing to the trammels of the idea of small-scale production and due to the influence of leftist ideas, an erroneous tendency of underestimating knowledge and discriminating against intellectuals has generally existed in society and within our party over a long period of time. Now that we pledge to invigorate the Chinese nation and to accomplish the four modernizations, such an erroneous tendency should not be continued any longer.

(He Qilin), director of Ulanqab League, said with deep feeling: In the last election of heads of various banners and counties in Ulanqab League, almost no candidates who were intellectuals were chosen. This reflected, on the one hand, the people's lack of understanding of the role of intellectuals in the four modernizations and, on the other hand, the failure of leaders of the league and of various banner and county CPC committees to voluntarily give full play to the role of intellectuals. We should whip up public opinion, vigorously propagate the role and status of intellectuals and popularize the relations between intellectuals and the fulfillment of the four modernizations. In particular, we leaders should take the lead in eliminating our prejudices against intellectuals and correcting erroneous opinions on intellectuals so as to truly acknowledge that intellectuals are valuable assets and backbone elements for the four modernizations.

(Li Cheng), secretary of the CPC Committee of the Baotou Medical College, said: The prejudice against intellectuals has mainly been manifested in the practice of demanding perfection. Once we promote intellectuals to higher positions or solve some organizational problems for intellectuals, some people make captious comments and pick faults. Whenever preferential treatment is given to intellectuals, some people say: We all are laborers,

why do they, not we, receive preferential treatment? Is this not a practice of seeking privileges? Therefore, it is imperative to educate large numbers of cadres and the masses, leading cadres in particular, in breaking with the traditional ideas of underestimating knowledge and discriminating against intellectuals.

(Zhao Fang), mayor of Tongliao City, said: In the work of promoting and employing intellectuals, many obstructions and prejudices still exist. Some comrades agree in words to select talented people and to boldly employ and promote intellectuals. But when they really select and employ intellectuals, things are different; they say this intellectual is arrogant and that one has no leading experience. As a result, no intellectual is qualified. If these obstructions and prejudices are not eliminated, the reform will be greatly hindered.

CSO: 4005/453

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

DENG LIQUN VIEWS VIDEOTAPES ON HISTORY

OW101421 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1514 GMT 8 Feb 83

[Excerpts] Beijing, 8 Feb (XINHUA)--According to reporter Li Hongqi, a number of videotapes of CPC and modern Chinese history were produced recently.

Deng Liqun, member of the secretariat and head of the Propaganda Department of the CPC Central Committee; Wang Huide and Zeng Delin, deputy heads of the Propaganda Department of the CPC Central Committee; and Peng Peiyun, vice minister of education, viewed the tapes not long ago.

Deng Liqun said: Party history tapes have rich, substantial content. In addition to party history textbooks, we should use them as teaching materials to provide the students with lively, image-provoking patriotic education. We can also broadcast them over radio and television to educate the masses.

Deng Liqun pointed out: China's modern history is a history of brave, unyielding struggles waged by the Chinese people against imperialism, feudalism and bureaucratic capitalism. It is a law of history that the Chinese revolution should develop from nationalist, democratic revolution to socialist revolution. China's progressive elements have taken the road from patriotism to communism, and this road, the only road, is what they are taking now. Patriotic education conforms to history, reality and future development. Success in our country's affairs is our best contribution to international communist movement.

He fervently hoped that education workers would sort out the materials reflecting patriotic traditions and depicting the deeds of heroic models and carry out the propaganda work extensively, protractedly and deepgoingly. He further hoped that they would educate all our people, especially young people, to continue holding high the patriotic banner, building up our motherland and preparing to defend it at all times.

CSO: 4005/453

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

'HEBEI RIBAO' URGES STRENGTHENING NATIONALITY WORK

HK291236 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 18 Dec 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Strengthen Nationality Unity, Create a New Situation in Nationality Work"]

[Text] The provincial meeting for recommending advanced units and models in nationality unity held by the provincial people's government concluded victoriously. This was a grand meeting of nationality unity, which plays an important role in further developing the socialist relationship of nationality, in strengthening nationality unity and in mobilizing various nationalities to make new contributions to the creation of a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization.

Nationality unity is a central link in carrying out nationality work and a basic condition for the creation of a new situation in this respect. The unification of the motherland, the consolidation of the national defense, social stability, the building of socialist material and spiritual civilization, the development of socialist democracy and the fulfillment of the grand strategic goal of quadrupling the total industrial and agricultural output value by the end of the century, cannot deviate from the basic condition of the great unity of various nationalities. Likewise, it is hardly impossible that the development and prosperity of minority nationalities can deviate from the great unity of various nationalities. Historical practice has shown us a truth: The consolidation and development of a socialist nationality relationship of equality, unity and mutual assistance is the fundamental desire of the people of various nationalities and a basic principle by which we view and handle nationality problems. Nationality equality is the premise and basis of nationality unity. Without genuine nationality equality, there will be no consolidated nationality unity. While talking about nationality equality, we must, first of all, ensure all equal rights shared by minority nationalities in all fields. A certain number of representatives and members, corresponding to population status of specific minority nationalities, must be elected to the people's congress at all levels and their standing committees so as to guarantee that minority nationalities have a say in governing state affairs and the affairs of their own nationalities. In party and government leading organizations at all levels, especially in those departments which are closely associated with the production and life of minority nationalities, nationality cadres

corresponding to their population status must be placed so as to fully reflect the interests and desires of minority nationalities in the course of carrying out various policies of the party. In those areas where autonomy of a minority nationality is implemented, it is necessary to nationalize the organizations of autonomy so as to guarantee all areas of nationality autonomy fully exercise their autonomy rights according to the characteristics of each specific nationality and locality. It is necessary, according to the stipulations of the new constitution, to restore and establish a nationality township (town) where cadres of minority nationalities, the leading cadres in particular, must be placed. It is necessary to earnestly carry out the party's nationality policy. Furthermore, it is also a very important condition in upholding nationality unity that we must earnestly respect the custom, habits, and religious belief of minority nationalities. People of minority nationalities have the freedom to uphold or reform their custom and habits, and the freedom of religious belief. This is the political right endowed on the people of minority nationalities by the constitution which brooks no violation.

It is the central task of attaining nationality unity to concern and help the minority nationalities to develop their economic and cultural causes. Economy is the basis; only by wholeheartedly helping minority nationalities develop production and making all nationalities prosperous can there be an unbreakable nationality unity. We must put in the first place the development of the economy of minority nationalities. On the basis of self-reliance, the state will, in the fields of manpower, goods supply and funds, support minority nationalities in developing production, culture, education, science, public health and sports, so as to make the standard of economic and cultural development of minority nationalities catch up with and come close to that of the Hans as soon as possible.

It is necessary to constantly conduct education on all party members, cadres and people of various nationalities in nationality policies and nationality unity. Such education must be integrated with the construction of socialist spiritual civilization and treated as a major part of the construction of spiritual civilization. Communist Party members and cadres of various nationalities must establish a Marxist view of nationality, be models in carrying out nationality policies and act as good examples in upholding nationality unity.

CSO: 4005/453

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

SHANXI PLANNED PARENTHOOD MOBILIZATION RALLY

HK280255 Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 27 Dec 82

[Summary] A provincial planned parenthood propaganda month mobilization rally was held in Taiyuan on 27 December. Those present included provincial CPC Committee Executive Secretary Li Ligong, Secretary and Vice Governor Wu Guangtang, Secretary Zhao Yuqing, and Taiyuan Municipal CPC Committee First Secretary (Li Xiuren).

Comrade Wu Guangtang delivered a speech. After stressing the importance of planned parenthood work, he said: "The results of the census this year showed that the province's population has reached some 25.29 million, an increase of 7.05 million in the 18 years since 1964. There are also 18 years to go to the end of the century. According to the target of keeping the national population below 1.2 billion by the end of the century, Shanxi should keep its population below 30 million by that time. Hence the population can only grow by 4.71 million in the next 18 years, an annual average of 255,000 and an annual natural population growth rate of about 9.5 per 1,000. In common with the whole country, we must realize that the province's population base figure is high and the figure of absolute increase is high. In addition we have experienced a birth peak lasting 15 years. All this makes our work harder.

"The current situation in the province is as follows: Since the 1970's, and especially since the third plenary session, a certain degree of success has been scored in planned parenthood work. However, since 1981, the natural population growth rate has risen again. Calculated on this basis, the province must keep its population below 26.49 million by the end of the sixth 5-year plan at the end of 1985. Only some 300,000 babies can be born each year. Hence the people of the whole province, and first of all the leaders at all levels and the whole body of cadres, party and CYL members, PLA commanders and fighters must unify their understanding and perceive the hard work the province has to do in population control."

Wu Guangtang demanded that special attention be focused on the rural areas during the planned parenthood propaganda month. The propaganda must be conducted with great fanfare, to ensure that everyone understands the importance of practicing planned parenthood.

CSO: 4005/453

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

'RENMIN RIBAO' REAPPRAISES LIU BANG, XIANG YU

HK090735 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 4 Feb 83 p 5

[Article by Zhao Wenrun [6392 2429 3387]: "A Reappraisal of the Causes of Success and Failure, Rights and Wrongs, Merits and Demerits of Liu Bang and Xiang Yu"]

[Text] In 202 B.C., Xiang Yu, the conqueror of West Chu, solemnly and tragically killed himself by Wujiang River after he was defeated; whereas Liu Bang, supported by the officials under his rule, ascended the throne of an emperor by Fanshui River. A prevalent view on the main reason of the success and failure of Liu Bang and Xiang Yu holds that "Xiang Yu attempted to restore the situation of dukes and princes each setting up a regime and occupying a part of territory before the Qin Dynasty, which corresponded with neither the law of historical development nor the people's desire for peaceful unification."

This writer holds that such a view does not correspond with historical facts.

First, both Liu Bang and Xiang Yu conferred on each vassal a title to a small state. There existed no struggle of unification and separation between them.

True, Xiang Yu conferred titles to vassals of small states after conquering the Qin Dynasty and he claimed to be "conqueror of West Chu," and conferred titles of princes to 18 people including Liu Bang. But Liu Bang also engaged in conferring titles to vassals. According to history books, Liu Bang conferred the title of dukes to 143 persons. During the "Chu-Han" war, he conferred the titles of princes to Han Xin, Peng Yue and Ying Bu. After he ascended the throne of emperor, he successively eliminated the alien dukes and princes of the Han family, the Peng family and the Ying family. But he conferred the titles of dukes and princes to his own brothers, sons and nieces, resulting in the increasing power of local feudal lords in the early years of the West Han Dynasty and the "seven-state turmoil."

Second, conferring titles on vassals does not mean separation. In conferring titles on vassals, Xiang Yu did not mean to "restore the situation of dukes and princes each setting up a regime and occupying a part of territory before the Qin Dynasty."

It is known to all that the system of conferring titles on vassals was prevalent in West Zhou Dynasty. At that time, West Zhou was a totalitarian and unified country of the slave system. Later King Zhou Ping removed to the east, the royal court declined and feudal lords rose in swarms, resulting in the situation of separation and each setting up a regime in a small state. The coexistence of seven states in the warring states period was the best expression of feudal lords each setting up a regime in a small state. However, in conferring titles on vassals, Xiang Yu did not mean to restore the situation of separation in the warring states period. That is why Han Xin said that Xiang Yu "conquered the state and made vassals his subordinates." In his work "the True Story of Xiang Yu," Sima Qian also affirmed that "political decrees were issued by Xiang Yu, who claimed himself the 'conqueror.'" "Political decrees were issued by Xiang Yu" means that Xiang Yu was the supreme ruler of the political power. Xiang Yu's practice of conferring titles to vassals was, as a matter of fact, a form of central totalitarian, which cannot be mentioned in the same breath with the separation in the warring states period.

Third, it is necessary to examine and view the system of conferring titles on vassals and the system of prefectures and counties with a historical approach. The implementation of the two systems constituted an historical process; and an historical process was also needed for people to realize the advantages and disadvantages of the two systems. The difference between Liu Bang and Xiang Yu lies not in whether they practiced the system of conferring titles on vassals, but in how they enticed the generals to serve them by conferring titles of dukes and princes on vassals. Xiang Yu was not so wise as Liu Bang in this aspect.

All the above three points fully indicate that Liu Bang's victory over Xiang Yu was not a "victory of unification over a separation." The implementation of the system of conferring titles on vassals was not the main reason of Xiang Yu's failure, nor should it be considered as the main evidence in evaluating the rights and wrongs, merits and demerits of Liu Bang and Xiang Yu.

What constitutes the main reason for Liu Bang's victory and Xiang Yu's failure? On this issue, "Shi Ji" provides a detailed and clear record. In short, there are two reasons:

1. Liu Bang was wise and full of strategems. Whereas Xiang Yu was brave but not astute, paying no attention to tactics.

Some people make comments, saying that Liu Bang was a 50-year-old mature politician at that time, but Xiang Yu was a 26-year-old young general, full of sap yet lacking political experience. This is quite reasonable.

2. Liu Bang was skilled in employing different people, but Xiang Yu employed people by favoritism.

In employing people, Liu Bang paid no attention to their family origins but assigned jobs to people according to their abilities. Liu Bang had implicit faith in Zhang Liang, Xiao He, Han Xin and Chen Ping, acting upon whatever they said.

Xiang Yu was conceited and arrogant, not skillful in the proper use of people. Chen Ping said: "His Excellency Xiang Yu had no faith in others. Those whom he trusted and appointed were either members of the Xiang family or the brothers of his wife. Although there were intelligent people, he refused to employ them." Han Xin and Chen Ping finally left him and defected to Liu Bang. His uncle Xiang Bo whom he trusted was actually a spy dispatched by Liu Bang in his army.

To correctly evaluate the rights and wrongs, merits and demerits of Liu Bang and Xiang Yu, we must, first of all, be faithful to historical facts and act upon the historical information provided by "Shi Ji." We must not be blinded by the prejudice that the struggle between Liu Bang and Xiang Yu was a struggle between "unification and separation."

Liu Bang played a certain role in the peasant war during the late years of the Qin Dynasty. In the second month of 207 B.C. Liu Bang, by taking advantage of the favorable opportunity of the main force of the Qin army being destroyed by the uprising army of Xiang Yu, launched attacks on key passes and became the first to occupy Xianyang, making certain contributions to the overthrow of the tyranny of the Qin Dynasty. But he had not fought against the main force of the Qin army, hence being appallingly inferior to the military merits of Xiang Yu.

In the anti-Qin struggle, Xiang Yu was a victor who commanded the uprising army to destroy the main force of the Qin army. He performed remarkable merits in the peasant war which overthrew the tyranny of the Qin Dynasty.

Xiang Yu suffered failure in his struggle against Liu Bang. Until he was dying, he did not know the reason for his failure, saying: "It is the God's will that I must perish, not the fault of the war." Although Sima Qian censured this saying as "absolutely absurd," he fully affirmed Xiang Yu's merits, saying that Xiang Yu "rose among peasants and led vassals to destroy the Qin Dynasty within 3 years," "although he failed to maintain his position to the end, such a man is seldom seen in recent history." In the battlefields, Xiang Yu was extremely brave and "stared hostilely" at his enemies who "dared not look at him and move their hands." But, in peacetime, he "respected and loved others," and "when some one was ill, he cried and shared their sorrow." In Sima Qian's writings, Xiang Yu was all along a brave and forthright hero until finally he felt ashamed to return to his home town to meet the elders. Although he was a failure, his spirit to take up the cudgels for a just cause, his daring action and his open and aboveboard character will be remembered by people forever. In this sense, Xiang Yu is a likable failure. His tragedy lies in that as a result of repeated victories, he became conceited and arrogant and "attempted to conquer the whole country by his force," leading to his final isolation from the broad masses of the people and resulting in his total failure by Wujiang River. This is the most valuable lesson left by Xiang Yu to posterity.

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

KONG FEI ON BIRTH CONTROL, UNITY, REFORM

SK240737 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Dec 82

[Text] In his government report, Comrade Kong Fei called on principal leaders of governments at all levels to concern themselves with family planning and pay simultaneous attention to both production and birth control. Leadership at all levels should pay attention to implementation of family planning at its subordinate level and devote special attention to this work several times every year.

He stated: The people's governments at all levels should regard family planning as a basic national policy and exercise strict control and management over population growth. Extensive efforts should be made to spread the idea of one child per couple, strictly control the birth of second children and resolutely prohibit the birth of third children. The focus of family planning should be on rural areas. The number of new children in 1983 should not be over 360,000. Efforts should be made to curtail the birth rate to under 13.4 per thousand, reach the one-child rate to 55 percent and lower the excess-birth rate to under 17 percent, achieving a 3 percent lower figure than that of 1982.

In his government report, Comrade Kong Fei stated: To rapidly develop good relationships among various nationalities and to do a good job in enhancing unity among them are important guarantees for successfully building the autonomous region.

He stated: The things we have regarded as important in the communist ideological education among the cadres and people of various nationalities are aimed at strengthening the party's policy on the autonomy of regions populated with minority nationalities, implementing the Marxist and Leninist theory on national affairs, and at enhancing equality and mutual assistance among various nationalities so as to further upgrade the understanding of cadres and the people on the significance of national affairs work and to firmly foster ideas that Han and minority nationalities are mutually dependent. We oppose great-nation chauvinism, chiefly Han-nation chauvinism, as well as local-nation chauvinism. Efforts should be made to develop a close relationship of interdependent among various nationalities so as to enable them to respect each other, to learn from each other, to be friendly with each other, to unite as one and to make the country strong and prosperous together.

Kong Fei stated: The autonomous regional CPC Committee decided to vigorously commend advanced units and individuals emerging in the work to promote unity among various nationalities and in enterprises and schools of or above secondary education. Those that lag behind in this regard should be criticized and further educated. Those who have damaged national unity should be strictly dealt with in a timely manner. The people's governments at all levels should earnestly implement the resolution adopted by the regional CPC Committee, make sustained efforts to carry out deep reeducation on the party's policy of national affairs and carefully examine the implementation of the party's policy on national affairs so as to steadily upgrade their consciousness in implementing the party's policy on national affairs and vigorously fulfill the task of national affairs work in the new historic period.

In his government report, Comrade Kong Fei stated: To meet the needs of achieving the socialist modernization, it is imperative to vigorously carry out structural reform in the people's governments at all levels. According to the decision adopted by the regional CPC Committee, the structural reform among regional, league and municipal level organs should be basically completed in the first half of 1983. The reform work in banner and county level organs should be basically completed in the period from the winter of 1983 to the spring of 1984. Beginning in early 1983, it is necessary to carry out the pilot work step-by-step to establish township government and villagers committees at selected major areas in a planned manner to lay a foundation and provide experiences for totally reforming political power at the grass-roots level.

Kong Fei stressed: In conducting structural reform and replacing old cadres with new, the most important task is to do a good job in providing personnel candidates for building leading bodies. According to the principle of employing those who are able, expert, in the prime of life and have revolutionary spirit and cultural and specialized knowledge, it is necessary to boldly promote a number of outstanding middle-aged and young cadres who are talented and moral into leading bodies at all levels. On the premise of upholding revolutionary spirit, it is necessary to promote into leading bodies as many young cadres as possible who are with or above higher educational level and have specialized knowledge. Attention should also be paid to picking up minority and woman cadres. However, by no means should the persons of the "five categories" be let into leading bodies. Such persons who have been promoted into leading posts should be resolutely dismissed from their posts. According to the provisions set forth by the CPC Central Committee and the State Council, it is necessary to make proper arrangements and take good care of veteran and retired cadres.

CSO: 4005/453

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION TRIES TO IMPROVE GRADUATE ASSIGNMENTS

Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 21 Jan 83 p 1

[Text] Report from Correspondent Xu Ying [1776 7336]: In order to improve the job assignments of graduates from key colleges and universities directly under the Ministry of Education, enable talented people under training in specialized areas to do study in areas which can be applied, and to make use of their strong points, the Ministry of Education recently decided to launch a pilot project at four key institutions directly under the Ministry of Education, the Qinghua University, the Shanghai Communications and Transportation University, the Xian Communications and Transportation University, and Shan Dong Institute of Oceanography. Direct contact between schools and employment organizations was implemented to formulate ways of deploying graduates, and find appropriate job assignments and proper use of talents.

Our system for continuously implementing the national plan for job assignments of graduates from the higher institutions of learning has provided appropriate job assignments and proper use of most of the graduates. However, there are bad conditions which need to be improved. According to a survey taken by the Shanghai Communications and Transportation University last year of over 500 1981 graduates, approximately 20 percent of the students are disassociated from their fields of study. In recent years, there has emerged a situation where the "good talent is not put to good use." Namely, some of the graduates from key universities have not been assigned to key employment organizations where their training or specialty fits in; what some have studied can not be put to use; and some students are employed without consideration of their forte. This situation has created a waste of talent. Trial implementation to couple "production" and "marketing" of talent can enable direct links between the training organizations and the employment organizations, and decrease the blindness in actions taken for job assignments. The way to couple "production" and "marketing" is to have direct contact between the schools and the employment organizations where, within the scope of the national allocation plans, the schools introduce the specialties and uses to the employment organizations, and also provide the state of affairs on graduates and a suitable scope of jobs; then, the users submit specific requirements, and after comprehensive consideration by the schools, submit proposals for assignments, report these to appropriate national staffs, and after adjustments for a balanced allocation, bring the graduates into the deployment plans. By the end of last year, the Shanghai and Xian Communications and Transportation Universities had contacted several hundred employment organizations which have jobs suited for specialized

training, and received enthusiastic responses from these organizations. Many of the users were quick to provide information to the schools on their urgent needs for technological talents, and expressed their willingness to accept graduates who have certain specialized knowledge.

Most recently, at a forum on improving job allocations for graduates from institutions of higher learning, convened by the Ministry of Education, the vice-president of the Shanghai Communications and Transportation University, Xi Xinxiong [1153 1800 7160], intensely endorsed this pilot project launched first at that college by the Ministry of Education. He stated that with the coupling of "production" and "marketing" of talent, college graduates can be assigned jobs and utilized even more appropriately, much as using the best steel for a knife's edge. The Deputy Secretary of the Qinghua University Party Committee, Zhang Sijing [1728 1835 2417], said that improvement in the job assignments for graduates from institutions of higher learning is imperative and enjoys immense popular support.

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SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

HUANG XINGBAI SPEAKS ON IMPROVING COLLEGE RECRUITMENT

Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 22 Jan 83 p 1

[Text] Deputy Minister of Education, Huang Xingbai, pointed out at the 1983 national working conference on recruiting students for institutions of higher learning: starting this year, the recruitment system for institutions of higher learning must be positively and steadily improved.

The main areas for improvement discussed by Huang Xingbai are as follows:

1. A plan for talented people must be completed. Of the first importance is to forecast the talent, and thereafter formulate recruitment plans for the colleges and universities. Definite attention must be given to the total proportion of admissions each year for such fields as languages, sciences, industry, agriculture, medicine, and teachers, and the proportion of research students, undergraduate courses, specialized courses and that of cadre training, etc.
2. The road to the rural areas must be opened to persons with talent. To solve this problem, there must be joint thinking of solutions from such aspects as recruiting students, training them, assigning them, utilizing them, and paying them. During this year's recruitment of students, the intention is to adopt two measures: the first one is to have those institutions of higher learning specializing in such areas as teaching, medicine, forestry, and agriculture to institute somewhat directional recruitment programs. During recruitment, consideration is to be given to those districts or counties where future job assignments are to be made. Most of the new students are to be recruited from these districts or counties with a guarantee that after graduation they will be returned home. Some are to be recruited to work in large municipalities, but the students taking entrance exams are to be told in advance that after graduation they definitely will be assigned work in rural areas. The second measure is to implement a method for a one-time file entry during enrollment. Those first to voluntarily declare themselves as agricultural or forestry students or medical students to be solely trained for service in rural areas, or as teachers, and who are also above the cut-off line for their areas, are all to be sent en masse to the appropriate schools for selection. Some areas, except where provincial cut-off lines for admission have been made, may still delineate in accordance with the conditions of the area. For those graduates of agricultural middle schools, rural vocational middle schools, and

those entering themselves for examination in their vocational areas or specialities, suitable lowering of requirements may be made when they enroll.

3. A channel for direct contact between training organizations and employment organizations must be opened, entrusting them to take on the training methods. In addition to the recruitment plans passed down from the head departments of the institutions of higher learning, mutual trust with the training among the departments at provincial, municipal, and autonomous region level must be permitted, and the employment organizations (including units which are collectively owned and owned by the people as a whole) should be entrusted with school training. Both sides will draw up contracts, mutually abide by the agreements, with the violator responsible for compensating any losses. This kind of contractual system will be carried out starting this year as a pilot project, and gradually improved thereafter, so that the student recruitment system will be even better suited to national economic development and socialistic development, and solve the problem of "production" and "marketing" before us.

4. An even more thorough across-the-board assessment of students, morally, physically, and intellectually, must be carried out, and excellent admissions principles chosen. This year during the enrollment of new students, there must be a suitable expansion of the cut-off period for file entries in each place enrolling new students. Provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions should be granted the right to specially authorize admission of those good students who have special circumstances. We must look at the testing materials for both the colleges and universities and the middle school level. In some conditional middle schools, upon approval from the departments responsible for such, admissions methods of combining examinations and recommendations may be tried. In some institutions of higher learning, there should be model hero preparatory classes; and for specialization from a social science standpoint, preparations should be made to enroll some young people who have practical experience.

This national working conference on recruitment for institutions of higher learning is currently being held in Kunming.

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SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

BEIJING AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITY TRAINS RURAL CADRES

Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 10 Nov 82 p 1

[Article by Zhu Yuqiong [6715-2589 8825]: "Beijing Agricultural University Trains 2,000 Cadres in 3 Years"]

[Text] Since the fall of 1979, the Beijing Agricultural University has run more than 50 study classes, extension classes and training classes enrolling more than 2,000 cadres, teachers and scientific and technical personnel, thereby making a contribution to the modernization of our agriculture.

By the request of the departments concerned of the CPC Central Committee and under the direct supervision of and with active support from the former National Commission on Agriculture and the Ministry of Agriculture, the Beijing Agricultural University began to run cadres' college-level study classes as of the fall semester of 1979. By now six study classes have been concluded. Among the 806 graduates, there are leading agricultural cadres at the provincial, prefectural and county levels in Northern China, leading cadres of communes in Beijing city, and teachers of cadres' schools in various provinces and cities. The seventh study class, enrolling 115 students, is currently in session.

Also in 1980, the former National Commission on Agriculture and the Ministry of Organization of the central government initiated study and research classes for leading agricultural cadres. Teachers were selected from among the faculty of the Beijing Agricultural University. By now three such classes have concluded and have graduated 170 students who are all leading party and government cadres in charge of agriculture at the provincial and prefectural levels from all over the country. The fourth class, enrolling 68 students, is currently in session.

In addition, various departments of this university have also conducted short-term study classes and extension courses within their respective area of specialization for teachers of agricultural colleges and scientists and technicians of research institutions.

The party committee of the Beijing Agricultural University regards the educational program for cadres as a glorious task placed on the shoulders of the institutions of agricultural education by the changing times. While

the university is already short of space for its regular academic programs, the committee resorts to ingenious scheduling to make room for the cadres' study classes. If it still cannot resolve the accommodation problem that way, it will borrow or rent classroom space off campus. The committee also put two assistant principals in charge of the cadres' education program and set up an office to handle the day-to-day administration of the study classes. It also made the school laboratory equipment available to the study class enrollees whenever possible. The educational program and curriculum of the study classes were formulated according to the needs of the four modernizations drive and the background of the enrollees. As all the enrollees are agricultural cadres in leadership positions, the university offers 12 courses in the four main fields of economic management in agriculture, agronomy, animal husbandry and veterinary medicine, and agricultural machinery and conducts seminars on forestry, orchard management and vegetable garden management. Also considering the fact that the enrollees are of a mature age with a lot of practical experience and reasoning power but with poor memory, lectures are organized in such a way as to present the subject matters simply, forcefully, directly, and graphically. Where theory is explained, the explanation is illustrated by practical examples. More than 40 teachers with the best academic credentials were selected to prepare texts for the study classes. After researching the subject matters and consulting with teachers of the teaching and research section of the University, they set to writing texts on the subjects that each of them knew best. Together they produced texts totaling 1,200,000 words, which were then tried out at the study classes.

An "alumnus newsletter" was also periodically published, in which correspondence between graduates of the cadres' study classes and their teachers and articles by students about what they learned at the study classes were published. By reading and contributing to the newsletter, the graduates would continue to "maintain their ties with the school" and "keep up with their studies after leaving the school campus." From the university's point of view, the newsletter also enabled the school to keep in touch with local developments through the alumni. It also enabled the teachers to get feedback. For example, associate professor Wang Shu-an [3769 2885 1344] of the Department of Agronomy was studying ways to increase the yield of wheat in the low-production and medium-production areas but was unable to make extensive investigation to verify his ideas. Then he called in the enrollees of the study classes for a symposium on wheat growing techniques in the low- and medium-production areas. At the symposium, the enrollees shared their experiences in growing wheat in their respective locales and offered valuable data for the associate professor's research. After completing their study classes, enrollees showed marked improvement ideologically and professionally. They understood better the importance of science, gained greater confidence in working to realize the four modernizations, mastered many scientific and technological skills, broadened their intellectual horizon, developed stronger motivation to supervise production according to the laws of nature and the laws of economy, learned to work more closely with intellectuals, and learned to give scientists and technicians a greater latitude in their work. The secretary of the Qing County CPC Committee in Hebei Province, when reflecting on his attendance at the study classes, said that before his

introduction to science, doing his job had been like "an old cow chasing a rabbit, working hard but accomplishing little." Attending study classes was like letting light into his mind. He wrote an article entitled "Ten Suggestions for Rural Work at Present" which was well received by leading departments in the central government. A deputy chief of the Zhoukou Prefectural Bureau of Agriculture in Henan Province emerged from a study class a new man in three respects: 1. in issuing administrative orders, he now tries to win obedience through the power of reasoning, 2. he now takes into consideration local conditions when setting policy for production, 3. he now approves of saturation planing of cotton which results in higher unit yield. The masses happily declared: "Our deputy chief did not go to the study classes for nothing!" and "When a leader completes a study class, a whole lot of people benefit from his schooling." Many leading agricultural cadres, upon return to their posts from the study classes, are training other cadres, scientists and technicians in the latest agricultural technology and doing their share in modernizing agricultural production in general.

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SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

BEIJING UNIVERSITIES TAKE ON TRAINING OF CADRES

Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 10 Nov 82 p 1

[Article by staff commentator: "Training of Cadres is a Glorious Responsibility for Schools of Higher Learning"]

[Text] Since the Third, and particularly since the Sixth Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, institutes of higher education in the nation's capital have, by their own initiative, taken on the added task of offering various forms of training for cadres at the request of departments concerned, notwithstanding their heavy teaching and research workload at present. This reflects the public spirit and revolutionary fervor of the comrades at our institutes of higher education.

If we are to reach the lofty goals and fulfill the strategic priorities envisioned by the 12th CPC Congress, we must systematically train cadres in large numbers as a means of improving the quality of our cadre corps. Due to certain historical factors, particularly the decade of chaos, cadre education has floundered and collapsed. As a result, all three generations, the old, the middle-aged and the young, have neglected their studies and self-improvement and our entire cadre corps is lacking theoretical and professional knowledge needed to cope with new situations. If we do not pay close attention to and make a serious effort to resolve this problem, we will find it difficult to lead the people to accomplish the tasks which the 12th CPC Congress put before us.

Proper training of our cadres is an important new assignment given to the leadership organs and party schools at all levels as well as a glorious task entrusted to the schools of higher learning by a historical epoch that has just dawned. In Beijing, there are scores of schools of higher education. They have relatively large faculties, offer educational programs in a relatively large selection of academic disciplines, and have available modern laboratory equipment. They have the necessary capacity to take on the training of cadres. If they can make certain reasonable adjustment in their scheduling, maximize the use of their resources, and put their full teaching capacity to work, they will be able to work out an economical, large-capacity and high-quality educational program for cadre training. This way, they will make one more contribution to the nation and the people in addition to fulfilling their normal educational responsibilities.

Furthermore, some of these institutions have taken part in cadre training in one way or another since the founding of the People's Republic and have already amassed considerable experience in providing advanced training for cadres. This is another thing that favors putting our cadre training on university campuses. However, the constant rise of new situations and the historic shift of the priorities on the party's agenda toward socialist modernization are putting new emphases and new demands on the cadre training program. In other words, the selection of a method of training, the curriculum and lecture materials must meet the dictates of the new situation we face. Therefore, it is both a glorious task and a tall order for our institutions of higher education. If they want to do a good job of it, they have to work very hard. Many problems remain unresolved. The most pressing matter is the lack of classroom and dormitory space. While the schools can tackle this problem by "squeezing a little more" or creating more room out of existing space, they may also consider putting the cadre training classes off campus with certain assistance from departments concerned or sending teachers out on lecturing tours. These moves may be worth thinking about.

The practical experiences of many of our institutions of higher education have proved that, by conducting extension courses for cadres, the schools also gain access to the practical experiences and on-the-spot assessment of the problems of production and scientific research at a local and practical level which the cadres bring with them to class from their respective places of work, such first-hand materials being normally out of the reach of the academic world. Therefore, cadre training also benefits the school which conducts it, because teachers can have access to the developments at the local and practical level, expand on their lectures from such feedback they receive, and work to bring changes or improvement to the current educational program.

Now, with the implementation of the sentiments expressed at the 12th CPC Congress, with the reform of the leadership structure and the cadre system, and with the popularization of new management experiences and new technology, the training of cadres will take on greater urgency. It must be conducted regularly and systematically. It is our hope that the schools of higher learning in Beijing will more actively and more frequently offer training courses for cadres, regularly sum up their experiences in this regard, develop a training program that meets the need of the new situation facing us, and do more and do better in helping our nation modernize.

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SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

BEIJING SETS EXAMINATIONS FOR CADRES, TECHNICIANS

Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 18 Nov 82 p 1

[Report: "Beijing Municipal Higher Education Through Self-Study Examination Committee Decides to Hold Examinations Next Year to Evaluate Party and Government Cadres on Basic Skills as well as Industrial and Civil Construction Workers on Special Skills"]

[Text] The Beijing Municipal Higher Education Through Self-Study Examination Committee held its 7th plenary session yesterday. It resolved to hold examinations for party and government cadres on basic skills and discussed and passed the examination program.

This decision represents the first major step taken by the municipal examination committee to encourage all the party and government cadres to improve their political and working skills through self-education in response to the call of the 12th CPC Congress for better education and training for the entire cadre corps. The examination program is based on the educational requirements of cadres set by the CPC Central Committee as well as the standards for various subjects of study set by the Ministry of Education. Twelve subjects are to be tested, of which the scores for two subjects are not to be determined by written tests alone. The examination program calls for self-education in Marxist theory, economic management, literature, jurisprudence, and some branches of natural science.

Candidates for these examinations must be cadres currently working for party, government and mass organizations, either at the municipal or at the central government levels, that are located in Beijing city. The examinations will be held twice a year, in April and in October, beginning in 1983. Those who pass one subject in the examination will be issued certificates so stating and those who pass all the subjects in the examination will be issued diplomas as if they were college graduates. Details of the examination program will be made public at a later date.

On another development, the Beijing Municipal Higher Education Through Self-Study Examination Committee also made a decision at its yesterday's session on qualifying examinations for industrial and civil construction personnel and passed the examination program. Its decision was again a

response to a request by the fifth Beijing Municipal CPC Congress to broaden the scope of examinations to evaluate the results of self-education.

The test to establish industrial and civil construction credentials will be the first open to self-educated science students since Beijing city moved to conduct examinations on higher education through self-study. Aspiring students will receive assistance from the Construction Engineering College, Postal Service and Telecommunications College, Beijing Engineering College, Chemical Engineering College and other schools of higher education as well as Construction Engineering Bureau, Bureau of Standards and the Design Institute if they need credits for off-campus on-the-job training, laboratory tests, design courses, and graduation design presentations as well as guidance in preparing for examinations. The examination program to qualify industrial and civil construction personnel is based on standard 4-year curriculum for industrial and civil construction students set by the Ministry of Education and the Commission for National Reconstruction. Aspiring young people must be graduates from either general high schools or technical high schools. In view of the fact that some of them are working and can only study in their spare time, they are allowed to complete the examinations by stages. There are 21 general subjects and a lesser number of specialized subjects to be tested. Those who can pass the tests on all the general and special subjects will be issued college diplomas subject to review of their practical experiences, political background, and performance at their place of employment. The examinations will commence next year. Details of the examination program will be announced at a later date.

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AIR FORCE PROGRAM TO TRAIN MEDICAL SPECIALISTS REPORTED

Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 25 Dec 82 p 1

[Report by staff correspondents Cai Shanwu [5591 0810 2976] and Di Guofu [3695 0948 1318] and staff reporter Lin Yushu [2651 3768 2885]: "Air Force Selects Young Military Doctors for Specialized Training"]

[Text] The party committee of the PLA Air Force has decided to make a start now to train backbone medical personnel for the 90's. While systematically offering extended training for the young military doctors in the Air Force health system, it is selecting the more promising among them for specialized training. By now, some 80 of them have been sent to 13 hospitals and research institutes to learn special skills under the supervision of 58 specialists.

In the Air Force health system, 2,000 military doctors, or a third of the total number of doctors, are college graduates of the years of the "Great Cultural Revolution." The Air Force party committee earlier adopted the "Decision Regarding Extended Education for Technical Health Personnel of the Air Force" that calls for extended training for young military doctors either on the job or off the job. In the 3 years since that decision, 11 extension programs have been conducted in 10 major cities for young military doctors. By now two such programs have concluded. From among the 251 graduates from these programs, the top 81 have been elected for advanced courses to learn special skills.

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SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

GREATER TRUST FOR, BETTER USE OF SCIENTISTS, TECHNICIANS URGED

Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 29 Nov 82 p 3

[Article by Zhang Wei [1728 4850], vice present of Qinhua University:
"The Top Priority Today Is to Coax the Best out of our Scientists and
Technicians"]

[Text] Economic prosperity comes with progress in science and technology. It means that we must put our scientists and technicians to full use. Therefore, it is very important that we show our scientists and technicians political concern and place our trust in them. It is also very urgent and necessary that we provide our scientists and technicians, especially the middle-aged ones, with better living conditions. At the same time, we must pay close attention to their job assignments, making sure that they get better working conditions and more opportunities for advanced studies in order that they can do what they do best.

First of all, we must trust them explicitly and give them a free hand. We must give them jobs, authority and responsibilities. At present, a large number of scientists and technicians deployed on the first line of production do not have much say on technical policy-making. In many cases, production units are headed by laymen and technical personnel are not making the kind of contribution they are supposed to make. This state of affairs reflects our failure to completely divest ourselves of "leftist" influences in our treatment of the intellectuals. Some grassroots leaders still lack confidence in and are suspicious of the intellectuals. A host of facts prove that at those enterprises led by "broadminded people," scientists and technicians invariably make a greater contribution and production invariably goes up. Changzhou city ranks as the nation's number one city in its speed of developing production. The main reason is that the city leaders know how to bring the best out of their scientists and technicians. Over the years, they have brought in a large number of scientists and technicians from all over the country, trusted them with important decisions, and given them a free hand in handling their jobs. We must sum up their experiences, include them in policy-making regarding production matters, and let them make a contribution which they are capable of.

Secondly, we must do everything to make them better scientists and technicians. Just as equipment needs to be modernized, the skills of our

scientist and technician corps needs to be modernized as well. With outdated skills, one cannot design or manufacture modern products. While in the last decade or two, science and technology of the world are conquering new horizons, the knowledge of our scientists and technicians is showing signs of aging. Some people compare such an aging process to the half-life in radioactive decay. The duration of the half-life in the decay of modern scientific and technological knowledge is getting shorter and shorter. If the knowledge of our scientists and technicians cannot keep up with the times, our production will slide back, not to mention our ambition to catch up with and overtake the developed countries of the world. At present, the number of scientists and technicians deployed on the first line of production is small enough. There is no way we can afford to take them off their jobs and put them in schools for any reasonable length of time. It seems that the most effective and the most economical way in constantly rearming our scientists and technicians in the latest in scientific and technological knowledge is by way of short-term seminars, extension courses and discussion meetings. These classes may either be jointly sponsored by factories, schools of higher education and research institutes or sponsored by scholastic societies. In fact, some engineering colleges are already offering some seminars on basic skills during the summer vacation when classrooms and dormitories are not in use. At these seminars, experienced professors will help attending scientists and technicians with problems in their learning and keep them abreast with the latest developments in science and technology. They prove to be very popular. From the experiences we have had so far, these short-term seminars can enroll from 100,000 to 200,000 people nationwide in the next few years. They are expected to play an important role in the development of industrial and agricultural production in our country in the near future.

Thirdly, we must quickly reverse the situation in which scientists and technicians are not employed for what they are trained for. At present, we still have a considerable number of scientists and technicians so misemployed. A number of factors are responsible for this misemployment. The main reason is sloppy job assignments and poor management. Take the placement of college graduates for example. The units that hire the graduates never get to talk or meet with the colleges that graduate them. Those graduates who are assigned jobs usually have to go through several referrals before they finally get to the units that hire them. The personnel departments at all levels have only a vague idea of what is taught at the colleges. To compound the problem, many schools of higher education are limiting their studies to narrow applications. As a result, graduates are not assigned jobs compatible to their specialization. Under the present rigid employment system, once they are assigned jobs, they will not get a transfer in years. Scientists and technicians are commonly "owned" by their units and are not doing what they are trained for.

Undeniably, there are people who, for selfish reasons, use misemployment as an excuse to request for transfer. They are also wrong. Therefore, to tackle this problem, departments concerned and leaders at all levels must make a thorough and careful investigation and analysis to verify misemployment and resolve it accordingly. For example, open hiring and periodical rotation of personnel should be considered. In short, if we

make a greater effort to match jobs with qualifications, we will be able to increase the capabilities of our scientific and technician work force considerably in a short time.

To sum up, there is a huge amount of reserve capabilities in our scientific and technical work force that is waiting to be tapped. It is necessary that we put such important human resources to work fully for the benefit of our economic construction in the 1980's.

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SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

BRIEFS

TIBETAN CADRE INCREASE--Since the Third Plenum of the 11th Party Central Committee, the party committees for the military subdistricts in southern Gansu, having conscientiously implemented the policies toward national minorities, devoting their efforts to selecting and training cadre from national minorities, the contingent of Tibetan cadre is now a swiftly growing in strength. To date, the ration of Tibetan cadre in the military subdistricts has risen from 7percent in 1978 to 11.5 percent, of which the Tibetan comrades constitute 24.8 percent of the cadre in the armed forces in service at the military sub-district and county levels. Moreover, two comrades separately hold the posts of sub-district political commissar and a deputy commander; and seven comrades hold leadership posts at regiment and battalion levels. Each of the three purely pastoral counties of Maqu, Luqu, and Xiahe have one to two Tibetan cadre who hold positions in the armed services as unit commanders or deputies, or as political commissars. In order to enable the rise of Tibetan cadre as quickly as possible to leadership posts, in the last few years, 31 comrades were chosen to be sent to political training units at all levels, to study classes, or to military institutes for study, enabling this nationality of cadre to continuously improve their military and political quality and ideology, and raise their work level. Many of the comrades have brought their intelligence and wisdom into full play within the military units, in militia construction, and in doing their own jobs well. [Text] [Lanzhou GANSU RIBAO in Chinese 24 Dec 82 p 4] 9960.

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